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Rocky Mountain Arsenal

Proposed Final
Remedial Investigation Report
Volume VII
Eastern Study Area, Section 2.0
Version 3.2



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Standard Abbreviations used in Eastern Study Area Report

1. Analyte Groups Volatile halogenated organic compounds VHO **VHC** Volatile hydrocarbons VAO Volatile aromatic organic compounds OSCM Organosulfur compounds, mustard-agent related Organosulfur compounds, herbicide related OSCH Organophosphorous compounds, GB-agent related OPHGB OPHP Organophosphorous compounds, pesticide related DBCP Dibromochloropropane ONC Organonitrogen compounds PAH Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons SHO Semivolatile halogenated organic compounds OCP Organochlorine pesticides ICP Metals Metals analyzed for by inductively coupled argon plasma, includes cadmium (Cd), chromium (Cr), copper (Cu), lead (Pb), and zinc (Zn)As Arsenic Hg Mercury 2. National Acts & Organizations AMCCOM Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act NCP National Contingency Plan NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration SARA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act USACOE United States Army Corps of Engineers **USAEWES** United States Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station USATHAMA United States Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency USAEWES United States Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station USDA-SCS United States Department of Agriculture - Soil Conservation Service USEPA United States Environmental Protection Agency USFWS United States Fish and Wildlife Service 3. Local Terminology BCF Bioconcentration Factor BCRL Below Certified Reporting Limit CAR Contamination Assessment Report CDH Colorado Department of Health CDOW Colorado Division of Wildlife

Certified Reporting Limit

Endangerment Assessment

Electrostatic Precipitator

Central Study Area

Eastern Study Area

CRL

CSA

EA

ESA

ESP

FS Feasibility Study

NCSA North Central Study Area

NBCS North Boundary Containment System

STP Sewage Treatment Plant

PMO or Program Managers Office for the RMA Contamination

PMRMA Cleanup

RAA Remedial Action Alternative
RI Remedial Investigation
RIC Resource Information Center
RMA Rocky Mountain Arsenal

RMACCPMT Rocky Mountain Arsenal Contamination Cleanup Program

Managers Team

SAR Study Area Report

SCS Soil Conservation Service TPP Technical Program Plan

4. Companies

EBASCO Ebasco Services Incorporated

ESE Hunter/Environmental Science & Engineering, Inc.

G&M Geraghty & Miller, Inc.

HLA Harding, Lawson, & Associates MKE Morrison-Knudsen Engineers, Inc.

5. Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) Textural Key

CL inorganic clay, low plasticity
CH inorganic clay, high plasticity

GC clayey gravel

GP poorly graded gravel

MH inorganic silt

ML inorganic silt, low plasticity

SC clayey sand SM silty sand

SP poorly graded sand well graded sand

6. Measurements

ac-ft/yr acre - feet per year cubic feet per second

msl mean sea level ppm parts per million ppb parts per billion

μg/g micrograms per gram, equivalent to parts per million (ppm)
μg/l micrograms per liter, nearly equivalent to parts per billion (ppb)

AA atomic absorption

Co ratio of contaminant concentration in an organism

CVAA cold vapor atomic absorption

Eh oxidation potential

 f_{∞} soil organic carbon content

GC/EC GC/MS	gas chromatography/electron capture gas chromatography/mass spectrometry
K _d	soil - water coefficient
K _h	Henry's Law constant
K ["] K	organic carbon partition coefficient
K _{ow}	octanol - water partition coefficient

2.0 CONTAMINANT DISTRIBUTION

This section discusses analytical methodologies and presents the results of chemical analyses performed on soils, surface water, groundwater, structures, air, and biota samples collected from the ESA. The results from visual inspections of structures for potential contaminants is also presented in this section. Each of the five media, soil, water, air, structures, and biota, are discussed separately. For previously designated sites and nonsource areas studied during the RI program, much of the soils analytical data was presented on a site-by-site basis in the Phase I CARs. Results of Phase II investigations are presented in Phase II data addenda packets for the respective sites and nonsource areas. The CARs used for the compilation of this report were listed in Section 1.0 on Table ESA 1.1-1.

Overall, 634 Phase I soil borings were drilled in the ESA, and 1,135 samples were analyzed for the Phase I suite of analytes. A total of 195 Phase I soil samples were also analyzed for chemical agent degradation products. A total of 117 Phase II borings were drilled, and 322 samples were analyzed for various analytes to further investigate potentially contaminated areas and to evaluate previously unidentified areas. The locations of all borings, as well as all water quality monitoring wells, are presented in Plate ESA 2.0-1. Phase I geophysical surveys were conducted at all sites suspected of metal disposal or burial, and trenching activities were conducted at seven sites to further investigate areas of anomalous geophysical response. Eighteen Phase I programs were conducted at sites in the ESA, and all or portions of twelve nonsource area investigations were within the ESA boundaries. Phase II programs were conducted at 13 sites and in six nonsource areas. Biota and air samples were collected from the ESA and structures were surveyed. Additional information, as ascertained from previous investigations, is discussed in Section 1.1.1, involving the collection and analysis of geologic, hydrologic, and geochemical data from wells and borings in the ESA.

Surface water sampling was conducted at seven locations along First Creek, and stream elevation measurements were taken from two stations. Groundwater samples were analyzed from as many as forty wells per fiscal year quarter in the ESA, and water levels

were obtained from as many as sixty-three wells per fiscal year quarter. Analytical suites for water samples were based on the Tasks 4, 25, and 44 programs, and are discussed in detail in Section 2.2. The water analytical data used in this report were taken from the Water RI Draft Final Report (Ebasco, 1989/RIC 89067R08); the Final Initial Screening Program Report (ESE, 1987b/RIC 87253R01); the Final Screening Program, Third and Fourth Quarters, Final Report (ESE, 1988k/RIC 88173R06); and the Boundary Control Systems Assessment Draft Final Report (ESE, 1988dd/RIC 89024R02).

The potential for contaminants in structures was classified based on historical data and visual inspections; the results are discussed in Section 2.4. Data for this section were taken from the Structures Survey Final Summary of Results Report (Ebasco, 1988w/RIC 88306R02). Air quality in the ESA was monitored for total suspended particulates in one location and is presented in Section 2.5. Data for this section were taken from the Air RI Final Report (ESE, 1988s/RIC 88263R01). Biota samples from several plant and wildlife species were analyzed, and the results are summarized in Section 2.6. Data for this section were taken from the Biota RI Draft Final Report (ESE, 1989a/RIC 89054R01).

Many of the figures in this section present the distribution of contaminants in the different media. Boring, well, surface water, and biota sampling locations on these figures were plotted by computer onto a grid system defined by State Planar Coordinates. These locations were then projected onto a study area base map generated from Basic Information Maps, which were originally developed by the Army Corps of Engineers.

2.1 SOIL AND SEDIMENT SAMPLES

Soil and sediment samples were collected from each of the six site groups within the ESA. A total of 751 borings, yielding 320 composite and 1,137 uncomposited soil and sediment samples, were completed in the ESA during the course of the Phase I and II RIs under Tasks 7, 14, 15, 20, 21, and 22. Composite soil samples were obtained from nonsource areas, and consisted of soil taken from the 0 to 1 and 4 to 5 ft intervals. Uncomposited soil samples were obtained from sites suspected to contain contaminants.

In several instances, auger refusal did not allow the planned depths to be obtained. The objective of Phase I was twofold, to screen for areas of significant contamination, and to collect samples in areas where no historical or physical evidence of activity existed. The second objective provided background analytical information on large areas. The objective of Phase II was to further investigate any specific areas containing contaminants that were identified during Phase I and to better define the horizontal and vertical extent of contaminants.

2.1.1 Sampling Program and Analytical Methods

The soils investigation at RMA was conducted in two phases. Phase I investigations identified potential contaminants and provided a preliminary assessment of the vertical and lateral extent of contaminants. Phase I results also provided the basis for the design of a more quantitative Phase II program. Phase II sampling was conducted at some sites to provide a more quantitative assessment of the vertical and areal extent of detected contaminants. Data from Phase I of the RI were published in the CAR for each site and nonsource area, and Phase II data were published in a corresponding Phase II Data Addendum. These documents are listed and referenced in Section 1.1 of this report.

In the Phase I program, soil borings were drilled to various depths in the vadose zone. Samples were generally collected from these borings at standard sampling depths of 0 to 1, 4 to 5, 9 to 10, 14 to 15, 19 to 20 ft, and at 10 ft intervals below 20 ft. Samples were collected from nonstandard intervals where drilling was difficult or where staining or other evidence of potential contamination was observed in the core. Phase II samples were collected either at standard intervals or in depth intervals above and below Phase I samples in which contaminants were detected.

Samples from the Phase I borings were analyzed for a standard suite of compounds. The Phase I analyses for target compounds are listed in Appendix A and include:

- o gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) analysis for volatile organics (VOs);
- o GC/MS for semivolatile organics (SVOs);

- o gas chromatography/electron capture (GC/EC) analysis for DBCP;
- o inductively coupled plasma (ICP) screen for the metals cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, and zinc;
- o atomic absorption spectroscopy (AA) for arsenic; and
- o cold vapor atomic absorption spectroscopy (CVAA) for mercury.

More complete information on the soil analytical methods may be found in the report titled "Development and Evaluation of Analytical Methodologies Used in RMA Soil Investigations" (Ebasco, 1988k/RIC 88127R02). Some samples were also analyzed by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) for thiodiglycol and agent degradation products.

In the ESA sites, the GC/MS analysis for VOs was applied only to samples from below the 0 to 1 ft depth interval, since these compounds are expected to volatilize from surface soils. VOs were normally not analyzed in samples collected outside of the ESA sites, as the samples from these other areas were composites of the 0 to 1 and 4 to 5 ft intervals.

The GC/MS method provided positive identification and semiquantitative concentration results for target analytes above the Certified Reporting Limit (CRL). The lower CRL is defined as the lowest concentration of analyte in the sample being analyzed that can be reported within a ninety percent confidence interval, using valid precision and accuracy criteria. The upper CRL is the maximum concentration of an analyte in the sample being analyzed that can be reported within a ninety percent confidence interval, using valid precision and accuracy criteria (USATHAMA, 1987). For the purposes of this report, "CRL" will refer to the lower CRL and "upper CRL" will refer to the maximum quantification limit.

Where GC/MS methods were used, nontarget compounds were tentatively identified by establishing a "best fit" identification using a computer library of spectra. Some of these compounds were been added to the list of target compounds that are evaluated in the

SARs. Non-target compounds were added to the list of target compounds based on the following criteria:

- Fully identified according to analytical technique;
- Arsenal-activity or fuel-component related, rather than naturally occurring;
- Moderate to high carcinogenicity and/or toxicity, as outlined in the Chemical Index (Ebasco, 1988d/RIC 88357R01);
- Frequency of occurrence and concentration;
- Co-occurrence with target compounds on a site-by-site basis.

These significant nontarget compounds are:

VHOs

1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane trichloropropene

VHCs

2-butoxyethanol
4-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone
1-methyl-1,3-cyclopentadiene
methylcyclohexane
2,2-oxybisethanol
2-pentanone

OPHGBs

phosphoric acid, tributyl ester phosphoric acid, triphenyl ester

ONCs

caprolactam

PAHs

fluoroanthene methylnaphthalene phenanthrene pyrene

SHOs

trichlorobenzene hexachlorobenzene hexachlorobutadiene tetrachlorobenzene pentachlorobenzene Because the method used to identify these compounds has not been subjected to U. S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency (USATHAMA) certification procedures. these compounds have no CRL. The lower limit of detection has been assumed to correspond to ten percent of the internal standard for the GC/MS methods used, which is $0.3 \mu g/g$.

The GC/MS analyses for VOs and SVOs were certified by USATHAMA to detect a variety of analytes and to accomplish the Phase I objective of identifying contaminants present in the study area. Phase II methods were developed and certified for use in further quantifying the concentrations of the target compounds identified in Phase I. The Phase II methods were more sensitive GC methods certified for fewer compounds at lower reporting limits. In addition, approximately ten percent of the samples analyzed by GC methods were also analyzed by GC/MS for confirmation of the GC results.

The Phase I and II target and significant nontarget compounds, analytical methods used, and laboratory CRLs for soil are presented by analyte groups in Table ESA 2.1-1. The analyte groups detected in ESA soil samples include:

- o Volatile halogenated organics (VHO);
- o Volatile hydrocarbons (VHC);
- o Volatile aromatic organics (VAO);
- o Organosulfur compounds, mustard-agent related (OSCM);
- o Organosulfur compounds, herbicide related (OSCH);
- o Organophosphorus compounds, GB-agent related (OPHGB):
- o Fluoroacetic acid;
- o Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH);
- o Semivolatile halogenated organics (SHO);
- o Organochlorine pesticides (OCP);
- o Arsenic:
- o Mercury; and
- o ICP metals (cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, and zinc).

Four laboratories performed analyses on soil and water samples collected during the RI. The analytical and quality assurance techniques employed during certification of analytical methods in the separate laboratories led to the establishment of lower and upper limits of quantification that are method, analyte, laboratory, and instrument specific. Therefore, the reported CRL for a given sample may vary between samples. Lower CRLs for analytes detected during the RI fall within a range established by the most and least sensitive methods from among the four laboratories. This CRL range is presented for each analyte in soil samples in Table ESA 2.1-2. Data values falling below their respective CRLs are reported as below CRL (BCRL). The most and least sensitive methods among the four laboratories also define a range of upper CRLs; however, in some cases it was possible to report a value greater than the upper CRL while maintaining the USATHAMA quality of the data. To accomplish this, samples with higher contaminant concentrations were diluted so that the instrument reading for the diluted sample fell within the upper CRL range, and only exceeded this range when the dilution factor was applied to arrive at the final result. Data for these diluted samples represent the only values above the upper CRL that can be reported with the degree of accuracy and precision required by USATHAMA.

In cases where analytical values exceeded the upper CRL and the samples were not diluted, an attempt was made to recover the actual instrument readings from the laboratory. This information was used to gain a qualitative understanding of the relative level of contamination in the samples. These results that were above the upper CRL are not of USATHAMA quality and cannot be used with the same confidence as those falling within the quantification limits.

To provide a complete review of information pertinent to the contamination assessment at RMA, data from investigations other than the RI have been included in this and previous reports where appropriate, even though the methods used were not USATHAMA certified. This use has set a precedent to consider non-USATHAMA quality data along with the USATHAMA quality results obtained under the RI.

The inclusion of non-USATHAMA quality data was also done in consideration of the fact that sophisticated statistical manipulations of the data would not be carried out for the purposes of the SARs. Such manipulations were deemed inappropriate considering the large numbers of values that fell below the various CRLs as well as those values (estimated to be approximately one percent of the data set) that fell above the upper CRLs and were not the result of approved dilution procedures. It was determined that statistical manipulations of more limited data sets, such as those obtained from a single site, would be more appropriate and accurate for the FS. In the FS phase, more limited statistical evaluations could then be used to evaluate, on a case-by-case basis, the effects of the non-USATHAMA quality or out-of-range data on the contamination assessment and on the evaluation and selection of appropriate remedial measures.

2.1.2 Analytical Results

In order to present the analytical data in a summary form for this report, contaminant distribution maps are constructed by analyte group rather than by individual analyte. Analyte groups reflect similar chemical composition, physical/chemical properties, and origins; and are discussed in generally decreasing order of mobility. Data were grouped together in continuous depth intervals which encompass the standard sampling intervals. To further simplify the presentation of the analyte levels, ranges of concentrations are shown by dots of different sizes.

Separate maps were used to represent the results for soil samples falling into the 0 to 2, 2 to 5, 5 to 20, and greater than 20 ft depth intervals. Composite samples from the 0 to 1 and 4 to 5 ft intervals are shown on both the 0 to 2 and 2 to 5 ft interval maps. Because the depth intervals used in analytic distribution maps may encompass more than one sample interval, one dot may represent more than one sample from a given soil boring. A single dot may also represent from one to all of the analytes detected in an analyte group at a given location. For these reasons, the number of dots on a map may be less than the number of samples analyzed.

For the organic compounds, the soils data reported for each boring were separated into the depth intervals used in the maps. Next, the data were separated into analyte groups. To compute the total concentration of each group in the boring, the highest concentration of each analyte in the group was summed. The resulting sum is equal to or greater than the total concentration of that group in any one sample. This worst-case concentration is represented on the map by the dot size corresponding to the concentration range attained.

The concentrations for each analyte group were divided into several ranges, and represented by progressively larger dots. The concentration ranges were based upon the following criteria:

Organics: (a) Lowest CRL to 1.0 μ g/g.

- (b) 1.0 μ g/g to next order of magnitude.
- (c) Subsequent ranges based on orders of magnitude, not to exceed four ranges per map.
- Inorganics: (a) Upper end of indicator range (i.e., the indicator level) to nearest order of magnitude.
 - (b) Subsequent ranges increase by a single order of magnitude above the previous concentration range.

Organic compounds associated with RMA activity are not naturally occurring, so detections were generally considered to be of environmental significance. For this reason, the indicator level for these compounds was considered to be the individual CRL. The metals are naturally occurring, so an indicator range of expected natural concentrations was established. Details on the selection of indicator ranges may be found in the Introduction to the CARs (ESE, 1987a/RIC 88204R02). The indicator ranges for metals reflect the concentrations expected to occur naturally in RMA alluvial soils. The upper limits of these ranges are:

Metal Concentration (µg/g)

Arsenic 10

Cadmium2.0

Chromium40

Copper 35

Lead 40

Mercury0.10

Zinc 80

Arsenic and mercury are mapped individually. The ICP metals, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, and zinc, are mapped as a group.

Each ICP metal has a different indicator range and therefore cannot be compared directly on the basis of absolute concentration. For this reason, and because these metals tended to occur together in the ESA, the ICP concentrations are not added together to give a total for plotting. Instead, they were compared to their indicator ranges and assigned to a relative range. The highest range attained by any one ICP metal in a given depth interval is represented on the map. The indicator ranges for each metal are listed under Range 1. The metal specific concentration ranges in $\mu g/g$, are based on the indicator ranges, as follows:

<u>Metal</u>	Range 1	Range 2	Range 3	Range 4
Cadmium	BCRL-2.0	2.0-10	10-100	> 100
Chromium	BCRL-40	40-100	100-1,000	> 1,000
Copper	BCRL-35	35-100	100-1,000	> 1,000
Lead	BCRL-40	40-100	100-1,000	> 1,000
Zinc	BCRL-80	80-1,000	1,000-10,000	> 10,000

Because metals concentrations at or below the upper limits of the indicator ranges are considered to be consistent with natural conditions, results that do not exceed these indicator ranges are shown on the analyte distribution maps as open circles, like BCRL results. Values above the indicator ranges are shown as solid dots. The significance of

the metals concentrations greater than their indicator ranges is discussed further in the contamination assessment portion of this report (Section 3.0).

In addition to the presentation of these data on the analyte distribution map, a summary list of the compounds detected above the CRLs in ESA soils and sediments is presented by site group and by analyte group in Table ESA 2.1-2. These results represent the sample concentrations of each analyte, less any concentration detected in the method blanks.

2.1.3 Distribution of Analytes

This section discusses the occurrence of target and significant nontarget compounds by analyte group in ESA soil.

2.1.3.1 Volatile Halogenated Organics (VHOs)

In the ESA, 14 of a total of 192 soil samples analyzed contained concentrations of at least one of the VHO compounds above the CRL. Detections ranged from 0 to 30 ft in depth, and 0.3 to 4 μ g/g in concentration. The six compounds of the VHO group present were chloroform, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, and trichloropropene. Methylene chloride was also detected in the ESA, but is discussed separately due to its potential occurrence as a laboratory artifact. Figures ESA 2.1-1 through 2.1-4 illustrate the location, depth ranges, and concentration ranges of VHO detections in the study area.

There are four site groups that contained detections of VHOs in the ESA. ESA-2, the burial trench sites, had one detection in the 2 to 5 ft interval, five detections in the 5 to 20 ft interval, and two detections in the 20 ft or greater interval. These occurred in the refuse cells of ESA-2b, the sanitary landfill (Site 30-4), and in ESA-2a, the Section 32 burn pits (Sites 32-5 and 32-6). The toxic storage sites had one detection in the 0 to 2 ft interval, two detections in the 2 to 5 ft interval, and one in the 5 to 20 ft interval. The tentative identification of 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane detected in the 0 to 2 ft interval of ESA-3c, the Section 31 toxic storage yard (Site 31-4), was a suspected misidentification

because this volatile compound was not expected to remain in surface soil for an extended period of time. In the balance of investigations, the nontarget compound trichloropropene was detected in the 0 to 2 ft interval from Section 25. Volatile compounds were not analyzed in this sample.

In the ESA, seven of a total of 162 soil samples analyzed for methylene chloride indicated concentrations above the CRL. Detections ranged from 4 to 33 ft in depth, and were all 1 μ g/g in concentration. Figures ESA 2.1-5 through 2.1-7 illustrate the location, depth ranges, and concentration ranges of methylene chloride detections in the study area.

All detections of methylene chloride occurred in ESA-2b, the Section 30 sanitary landfill (Site 30-4). Four detections were noted in the 2 to 5 ft interval, one in the 5 to 20 ft interval, and two in the 20 ft or greater interval. The two detections in the 20 ft or greater interval occurred in the same boring, and are therefore represented by one dot. For five of the detections, the next deeper sampling interval was not analyzed for methylene chloride.

It should be noted that the detections of methylene chloride were all at a concentration of 1 μ g/g. Methylene chloride is a common laboratory contaminant.

2.1.3.2 Volatile Hydrocarbons and Related Compounds (VHCs)

In the ESA, 30 of a total of 1,120 soil samples analyzed for the VHC group indicated concentrations above the CRL. Detections ranged from 0 to 10 ft in depth, and 0.3 to 4 μ g/g in concentration. The two members of the group present were the nontarget compounds 2-butoxyethanol and 2,2-oxybisethanol. Figures ESA 2.1-8 through 2.1-10 illustrate the location, depth ranges, and concentration ranges of VHC detections in the ESA. Fifteen of the detections were from samples composited from the 0 to 1 and 4 to 5 ft intervals. These detections are shown on both the 0 to 2 and 2 to 5 ft interval dot maps. Two borings with detections in the 2 to 5 ft interval of ESA-1c, the Section 29 surface burn (Site 29-1), are within close proximity, and appear as one dot.

Of the 30 VHC detections in the study area, 28 were 2,2-oxybisethanol.

2,2-oxybisethanol is more commonly known as diethylene glycol, a compound used widely in antifreeze. This compound was detected in the following depths and sites: 0 to 10 ft in ESA-1c and ESA-1d, the Section 29 and 30 burn sites (Sites 29-1 and 30-2); 0 to 5 ft in ESA-4a, the Section 30 impact area (Site 30-1); and 0 to 5 ft in the nonsource areas of Section 29 and 30. These detections are suspected field procedure contaminants, because during cold weather, antifreeze was put in the steam cleaner overnight and bled out of the lines before use. The steam cleaner was used to decontaminate equipment between samples. It is strongly suspected that this procedure caused drilling and sampling equipment to be contaminated with antifreeze, which was then transmitted to the samples. All Task 14 borings in Sections 19, 20, 29 and 30, where detections of 2,2-oxybisethanol occurred were drilled during cold weather.

The two remaining VHC detections in the ESA occurred in one boring in ESA-3b, the Section 6 toxic storage yard (Site 6-6). The compound 2-butoxyethanol was detected in the 0 to 2 ft interval at 0.3 μ g/g, and in the 2 to 5 ft interval at 0.3 μ g/g, the lowest concentrations reported for the group. Samples were not obtained from this boring below the 2 to 5 ft interval.

2.1.3.3 Volatile Aromatic Organic Compounds (VAOs)

In the ESA, 16 of a total of 196 soil samples analyzed contained concentrations of at least one of the VAO compounds above the CRL. Detections ranged from 0 to 30.2 ft in depth, and 0.1 to 5 μ g/g in concentration. The four members of the group present were benzene, toluene, o-xylene, p-xylene, and m-xylene. Figures ESA 2.1-11 through 2.1-14 illustrate the location, depth ranges, and concentration ranges of VAO detections in the ESA. There were three detections in the 2 to 5 ft interval at the sanitary landfill. For one boring in both the Section 30 storage shed plots and the Section 32 burn pits, two detections occurred in the 5 to 20 ft interval. These detections are represented by a single dot at each site at that depth interval.

The highest and lowest concentrations detected were 5 μ g/g and 0.14 μ g/g, respectively, in the 2 to 5 ft interval from ESA-2b, the sanitary landfill (Site 30-4). Of the 16 VAO detections, six were not analyzed for the same compound in the next interval. One detection of xylene from the 0 to 2 ft interval of ESA-1a, the Section 19 surface burn (Site 19-1), and one detection of toluene from the 0 to 2 ft interval of the Section 20 nonsource area were target analytes identified in nontarget screening.

There are four site groups that contained soil sample detections of VAOs in the ESA. ESA-1, the surface burn sites, had one detection in the 0 to 2 ft interval. ESA-2, the burial trench sites, had five detections in the 2 to 5 ft interval, four detections in the 5 to 20 ft interval, and two detections in the 20 ft or greater interval. ESA-3, the toxic storage sites, contained one detection in the 2 to 5 ft interval and two detections in the 5 to 20 ft interval. The balance of investigations had one detection in the 0 to 2 ft interval of Section 20.

2.1.3.4 Organosulfur Compounds, Mustard-Agent Related (OSCMs)

In the ESA, 20 of a total of 1,138 soil samples analyzed for the OSCM group indicated concentrations above the CRL. Detections ranged from 0 to 10 ft in depth and 0.6 to 330 µg/g in concentration. The four compounds of the OSCM group detected in the study area were chloroacetic acid, dithiane, 1,4-oxathiane, and thiodiglycol. Figures ESA 2.1-15 through 2.1-18 illustrate the location, depth ranges, and concentration ranges of OSCM detections in this study area. In ESA-3a, the Section 5 storage yard (Site 5-2), and the northwest corner of ESA-3d, the Section 31 storage shed plots (Site 31-7), multiple detections in the 0 to 2 ft interval are represented by what appears to be single dots. This is due to their close proximity. For this reason and the concentration summing protocol, only nine dots representing detections appear in Figures ESA 2.1-15 to 2.1-18.

All OSCM detections in the ESA were in the toxic storage sites. Twelve detections, including the highest concentration, were noted in the 0 to 2 ft interval; four in the 2 to 5 ft interval; and three in the 5 to 20 ft interval. One detection of chloroacetic acid in

the 5 to 20 ft interval of ESA-3a, the Section 5 toxic storage yard (Site 5-2), at a concentration of 120 μ g/g, was in a saturated sample. Samples were not collected below that depth. For all the detections, the compounds detected in the 2 to 5 and 5 to 20 ft depth intervals were not analyzed for in the next sampling interval. The frequency of detections diminish with depth, and detections are located in areas where potential leaks from agent-filled bombs occurred.

2.1.3.5 Organosulfur Compounds, Herbicide Related (OSCHs)

In the ESA, four of a total of 1,138 soil samples analyzed for the OSCH group contained concentrations above the CRL. Detections ranged from 0 to 20 ft in depth, and 0.5 to 9 μ g/g in concentration. The three members of the group present were benzothiazole, chlorophenylmethyl sulfone, and chlorophenylmethyl sulfoxide. Figures ESA 2.1-19 through 2.1-22 illustrate the location, depth ranges, and concentration ranges of OSCH detections in the study area. The dot in the 5 to 20 ft interval (Figure ESA 2.1-21) represents two detections within that interval.

One detection of benzothiazole was tentatively identified in the nontarget screening. The sample was collected from the 0 to 1 ft interval, at a concentration of $0.5 \mu g/g$, in a boring from ESA-1a, the Section 19 burn site (Site 19-1). Phase II samples collected within 50 ft of this boring did not detect benzothiazole even though more sensitive analysis methods were employed. One detection of chlorophenylmethyl sulfoxide was noted in the 0 to 2 ft interval in ESA-3d, the Section 31 toxic storage plots (Site 31-7). The compound was detected on the edge of storage plot 23, in a sample that also contained a mustard degradation product. Two detections of chlorophenylmethyl sulfone occurred in samples collected from one boring in the 5 to 20 ft interval in ESA-2b, the sanitary landfill (Site 30-4). A geophysical survey identified a sanitary landfill waste cell at this boring location.

2.1.3.6 Organophosphorus Compounds, GB-Agent Related (OPHGBs) In the ESA, one of a total of 716 soil samples analyzed for the OPHGB group indicated a concentration above the CRL. The single compound detected was isopropylmethyl

phosphonic acid at a depth of 9 to 10 ft and a concentration of 47 μ g/g. The sample was located in ESA-3c, the Section 31 toxic storage yard (Site 31-4), next to a concrete pad used for demilitarization of VX-filled spray tanks. The concrete pad is west of and isolated from the primary storage yard. Samples analyzed from the intervals above and below this detection tested below the CRL for isopropylmethyl phosphonic acid. A 1973 report suggested that VX was spilled on the ground at this site, although the exact location was not verified (Blackwell, 1973/RIC 81339R20). Figures ESA 2.1-23 and 2.1-24 represent the location of the boring containing isopropylmethyl phosphonic acid in the study area.

2.1.3.7 Fluoroacetic Acid

In the ESA, five of a total of 50 soil samples analyzed for fluoroacetic acid indicated concentrations above the CRL. Detections ranged from 0 to 5 ft in depth and 2.7 to 19 μ g/g in concentration. Figures ESA 2.1-25 through ESA 2.1-27 illustrate the location, depth ranges, and concentration ranges of fluoroacetic acid detections in the study area.

The highest concentration of fluoroacetic acid was noted in one surface sample taken from a man-made mound in ESA-2c, the Section 30 open trenches (Site 30-6). Two detections were noted in samples from trenches in the 2 to 5 ft interval at ESA-4a, the Section 30 impact area (Site 30-1). ESA-5, the demilitarization activity site (Site 30-5), contained one detection in a sample within the 0 to 2 ft interval, next to a building where fuzes were removed from agent-filled bombs. Although not documented, it is conceivable that these bombs leaked during the fuze removal process. The lowest concentration of fluoroacetic acid detected in the study area was in a sample from the 0 to 2 ft interval in the nonsource area investigation of Section 25. This sample was collected from a drainage ditch leading from the North Plants Study Area. For all samples that detected fluoroacetic acid in the ESA, the next deepest sample analyzed was below the CRL for the compound.

2.1.3.8 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)

In the ESA, six soil samples detected the PAH group in nontarget GC/MS screening.

Detections were only in the 0 to 1 ft sampling interval, and ranged from 0.5 to 20 μ g/g in concentration. PAH detections occurred in ESA-1a, 1b, and 1c, the Section 19, 20, and 29 burn sites (Sites 19-1, 20-1, and 29-1). The two members of the group present were methylnaphthalene and phenanthrene, which are significant nontarget compounds. Figures ESA 2.1-28 and 2.1-29 illustrate the location, depth ranges, and concentration ranges of PAH detections in the study area. The larger dot in the 0 to 2 ft interval of the Section 29 surface burn represents two detections.

2.1.3.9 Semivolatile Halogenated Organics (SHOs)

In the ESA, one of a total of 1,106 soil samples analyzed for the SHO group contained concentrations above the CRL of 0.3 μ g/g. Hexachlorobenzene, a nontarget compound, was detected in a surface sample from the Section 20 nonsource area investigation at a concentration of 0.5 μ g/g. Hexachlorobenzene is also known as "Bunt-cure," a common seed and soil fungicide, which may be related to crops planted in Section 20. Further information may be found in the Contamination Assessment Report for Section 20, Nonsource Area (ESE, May 1988k/RIC 88173R06).

2.1.3.10 Organochlorine Pesticides (OCPs)

In the ESA, four of a total of 1,106 soil samples analyzed for the OCP group detected concentrations above the CRL. Detections ranged from 4 to 15 ft in depth and 0.003 to 20 μ g/g in concentration. The two members of the group present were aldrin and dieldrin. Figures ESA 2.1-30 through 2.1-33 illustrate the location, depth ranges, and concentration ranges of OCP detections in the study area. In the 5 to 20 ft depth interval, one dot in the sanitary landfill represents three detections.

ESA-2b, the sanitary landfill (Site 30-4), and ESA-2c, the Section 30 open trenches (Site 30-6), had the only OCP soil sample detections in the ESA. There was one detection of dieldrin in the 2 to 5 ft interval of a boring adjacent to the open trenches and two of aldrin and one of dieldrin in the 5 to 20 ft interval of the sanitary landfill. Of the two samples from the landfill, the one containing aldrin was not analyzed for the same compound in the next sampling interval.

2.1.3.11 Arsenic

In the ESA, 18 of a total of 1,142 soil samples analyzed for arsenic contained concentrations above the upper indicator level of 10 μ g/g. Detections ranged from 0 to 20 ft in depth and 11 to 270 μ g/g in concentration. Figures ESA 2.1-34 through 2.1-37 illustrate the location, depth ranges, and concentration ranges of arsenic detections above the indicator range in the study area.

Of the detections above its indicator range, the highest concentrations of arsenic, falling within the 100 to 1,000 μ g/g dot size range, were noted in two surface samples collected from ESA-3b, the Section 6 toxic storage yard (Site 6-6). Three samples in this site had concentrations in the 10 to 100 μ g/g range. Other detections in designated sites within the 10 to 100 μ g/g range were: one each for ESA-1c and 1d, the Section 29 and 30 surface burns (Sites 29-1 and 30-2); two in ESA-4b, the Section 29 demolition area (Site 29-4); and one in ESA-2c, Section 30 open trenches (Site 30-6). These concentration ranges for one sample in Section 20, five samples in Section 25, and two samples in Section 30 were also detected during the nonsource area investigations.

2.1.3.12 Mercury

In the ESA, 15 of a total of 1,111 soil samples analyzed for mercury contained concentrations above the upper indicator range of 0.10 μ g/g. Detections ranged from 0 to 20 ft in depth and 0.11 to 0.81 μ g/g in concentration. Figures ESA 2.1-38 through 2.1-41 illustrate the location, depth ranges, and concentration ranges of mercury detections above the indicator range in the study area.

Of the mercury detections above its indicator range, the highest concentrations were noted in two samples collected from ESA-2b, the sanitary landfill (Site 30-4). These occurred in the 0.10 to 1.0 μ g/g range. Other detections at this concentration range were: two in ESA-1c, the Section 29 surface burn (Site 29-1); four in ESA-4b, the Section 29 demolition area (Site 29-4); and one in the Section 30 open trenches (Site 30- $\dot{0}$). The balance of investigations showed this concentration range for one sample in Section 25; four samples in Section 30 (former Site 30-3); and one sample in Section 31.

2.1.3.13 ICP Metals

In the ESA, 150 of a total of 1,188 soil samples analyzed for ICP metals contained concentrations above the indicator level. All of the ICP metals, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, and zinc, were detected. Detections ranged from 0 to 40 ft in depth, and the maximum concentration detected was 57,000 μ g/g of zinc. Figures ESA 2.1-42 through 2.1-45 illustrate the location, depth ranges, and concentration ranges of ICP metal detections above the upper indicator level in the ESA.

As illustrated by the figures, ICP metals were detected above the upper indicator level in all the ESA site groups. Many of the detections were only slightly above the upper indicator level. However, ESA-2a, the Section 32 burn pits, had the highest concentrations of ICPs in the study area. Concentrations of lead and zinc were as high as 3,400 μ g/g and 57,000 μ g/g in the 0 to 2 ft interval, and 2,100 μ g/g and 15,000 μ g/g in the 5 to 10 ft interval of this site. The lower depth corresponds to the base of the burning pit. Surficial samples from the surface burns in Sections 20, 29, and 30 and the Section 31 storage shed plots also contained high concentrations of ICP inetals.

There were seven ICP metal samples which were well above their upper indicator levels, but were still within the next concentration range. The majority of these samples were collected from the 0 to 2 ft depth interval, and occurred in the following sites: ESA-2a, the Section 32 burn pits (Site 32-6); ESA-2b, the sanitary landfill (Site 30-4); ESA-3c, the Section 31 storage yard (Site 31-4); ESA-3d, the Section 31 storage shed plots (Site 31-6); and an area in the southwest corner of Section 29 (Site 29-5). The remaining high concentration samples were collected from the 5 to 20 ft depth interval, and occurred in the following two sites: a location in Section 30 east of ESA-5, the bomb demilitarization site (Site 30-5); and ESA-1c, the Section 29 surface burn (Site 29-1).

2.1.3.14 Compounds Not Detected

The following compounds were not detected in the soil sampling program at the ESA:

organophosphorus compounds, pesticide related, and DBCP. Organophosphorus compounds were analyzed in 1,048 samples and DBCP was analyzed in 1,122 samples.

2.2 SURFACE WATER CONTAMINANTS

Samples of surface water were collected from seven locations along First Creek (Figure ESA 2.2-1). Sampling was conducted quarterly, from October 1985 to September 1987, as part of the Task 4 and 44 surface and groundwater quality screening programs. Complete surface water analytical data is presented in the Water RI Report (Ebasco, 1989/RIC 89067R08). Both this section, concerning surface water, and the following section, concerning groundwater, summarize the water quality results from Task 4 (ESE. 1988k/RIC 88173R06; ESE, 1987b/RIC 87253R01), and Task 44 (ESE, 1988n/RIC 88244R02). The groundwater discussion also includes information from Task 25 (ESE, 1988bb/RIC 89024R02). Locations of surface water sampling sites were chosen to monitor specific regions of the ESA. Station 8-001 monitors water quality entering the ESA, and Station 24-002 monitors it leaving the ESA. Station 24-007 monitors for the influence of potential runoff from the sewage treatment plant in Section 24. Station 30-002 was located to monitor the influence of surface water entering First Creek from the North Plants complex. Station 31-002 monitors water quality upstream of the Section 31 toxic storage sites, and Station 31-001 checks it downstream. Station 5-001 provides monitoring of water quality in the southern portion of Section 5.

2.2.1 Analytical Methods and Detection Limits

During the two years of surface water and groundwater quality sampling used for this report, the analytical suite expanded from 24 to 66 compounds. This was in response to the ongoing water quality monitoring programs and input from the Army, USEPA, Shell Oil Company, and the State of Colorado. From October 1985 to September 1986, the Task 4 analytical suite was used. From October 1986 to September 1987, the Task 44 analytical suite was used. These suites were originally designed to screen for historically detected contaminants found in the ESA. The site specific sampling conducted in Section 31 and 32 during January 1989 sampled a unique suite of analytes based on compounds detected in nearby soil samples.

Samples collected from October 1985 to September 1986 as part of Task 4 were originally analyzed for 24 target compounds. The analyte list was modified at several stages and at the end of the program consisted of 50 compounds. All analytical methods used were quantitatively certified according to USATHAMA methods to obtain low CRLs and high accuracy. The target compounds, analytical methods, and laboratory CRLs for the final analyte list of Task 4 are presented in Table ESA 2.2-1.

Samples collected from October 1986 to September 1987 as pair of Task 44 were analyzed for the same fifty compounds used in Task 4, plus benzothiazole and chlordane. Semiquantitative GC/MS methods were used for an additional list of 42 compounds, 27 of which were also included in the quantitative screening. DBCP was analyzed by both quantitative and semi-quantitative methods. The Task 44 analytical program was applied to both surface and groundwater and was adapted into the Task 25 program, which monitored wells in Section 24 of the ESA. The target compounds, analytical methods, and laboratory CRLs for the final analyte list of Task 44 are presented in Table ESA 2.2-2.

The analytical suite proposed in Tasks 4, 44 and 25 in technical plans varied somethat in surface water and groundwater samples collected in the ESA. The specific list of compounds analyzed for in a given sample may be obtained in the reports for Tasks 44 and 25 (ESE, 1988k/RIC 88173R06; ESE, 1987b/RIC 87253R01; ESE, 1988n/RIC 88244R02; and ESE, 1983dd/RIC 89024R02).

2.2.2 Analytical Results

A summary list of the target and significant nontarget compounds detected above the CRL in surface water samples is presented by analyte group in Table ESA 2.2-3. The associated contaminant distribution maps for surface water are presented in Figures ESA 2.2-2 through 2.2-6. The contaminant distribution maps use the dot format to present relative analyte concentrations for surface water and were constructed using the following procedures. No organic compounds were detected more than once at any

station and ICP metals were detected more than once at only two stations. For a given station, the highest detection of an individual analyte noted during the sampling program was represented on the maps. Within a given organic analyte group, the detections of individual analytes were summed to reach the concentration range represented by the dots. For the ICP metals, the highest individual range attained by an analyte at a station was represented, and no summing procedure was used. Because of these procedures, the data used for the maps represent a worst-case scenario.

2.2.3 Distribution of Analytes

This section discusses the distribution of analytes detected in ESA surface water samples and describes data presented in Table 2.2-3. During the two years that surface water stations were sampled in the ESA, repeated detections of analytes were not common.

2.2.3.1 Volatile Halogenated Organics (VHOs)

In the ESA, chloroform and chlorobenzene were the only VHOs detected during the surface water sampling program. Chloroform was detected at Station 31-002, during the July to September 1986 sampling, at a concentration of 3.5 μ g/l. It was not detected during the previous sampling period, from April to June 1986; the station was not sampled during the following two fiscal year quarters, from October 1986 to March 1987. Chlorobenzene was detected at Station 31-001, during the April to June 1986 sampling, at a concentration of 1.8 μ g/l. It was not detected during the previous sampling period from October 1985 to March 1986; the station was not sampled during the following three quarters, from July 1986 to March 1987. A total of thirty-four surface water samples were collected from the ESA and analyzed for VHO compounds. Figure ESA 2.2-2 illustrates the location and concentration of VHO detections in the study area.

2.2.3.2 Organophosphorus Compounds, GB-Agent Related (OPHGBs)

In the ESA, diisopropylmethyl phosphonate was the only OPHGB compound detected during the surface water sampling program. The compound was detected at Stations 8-001 and 24-002, at concentrations of 11 and 17 μ g/l, during the initial sampling from October 1985 to March 1986. Station 8-001 was sampled during the following six

quarters, from April 1986 to September 1987; and Station 24-002 was sampled during the following quarter, from April to June 1986. Detections of diisopropymethyl phosphonate were not repeated at these stations. A total of thirty-four surface water samples were collected from the ESA and analyzed for OPHGB compounds. Figure ESA 2.2-3 illustrates the location and concentration of OPHGB detections in the study area.

2.2.3.3 Organochlorine Pesticides (OCPs)

In the ESA, three detections of aldrin and two detections of dieldrin were the only OCPs noted during the surface water sampling program, as follows:

Compound	Station	Detections/ Samples	Concentratio	n Date of Sampling
Aldrin	8-001	1/10	0.20	12/85
Dieldrin	8-001	1/10	0.060	11/85
Aldrin	24-002	1/6	0.20	12/85
Dieldrin	24-002	1/6	0.080	11/85
Aldrin	31-001	1/4	0.080	12/85

Aldrin and dieldrin were detected at Station 8-001, during the initial sampling from October 1985 to March 1986, at respective concentrations of 0.20 and 0.060 μ g/l. The detections were not repeated during the following six sampling quarters, from April 1986 to September 1987. Aldrin and dieldrin were also detected at Station 24-002, during the initial sampling from October 1985 to March 1986, at respective concentrations of 0.20 and 0.080 μ g/l. The detections were not repeated in the following sampling period, from April to June 1986. Finally, aldrin was detected at Station 31-001, during the initial sampling from October 1985 to March 1986, at a concentration of 0.080 μ g/l. The detection was not repeated in the following sampling quarter, from April to June 1986.

A total of thirty-four surface water samples were collected from the ESA and analyzed for OCP compounds. Figure ESA 2.2-4 illustrates the location and concentration of OCP detections in the study area.

2.2.3.4 Arsenic
In the ESA, five detections of arsenic were noted during the surface water sampling program, as follows:

Compound	Station	Detections/ Samples	Concentration (µg/g)	Date of Sampling
Arsenic	8-001	1/7	6.6	4/86
Arsenic	5-001	1/2	3.8	5/87
Arsenic	31-002	1/2	7.3	5/87
Arsenic	24-007	1/1	5.0	5/87
Arsenic	24-002	1/2	3.5	6/87

One detection occurred at Station 8-001 during the sampling from April to June 1986 at a concentration of $6.6 \mu g/l$. Arsenic was not detected at this station during the previous sampling, from October 1985 to March 1986; nor during the following five sampling quarters from July 1986 to September 1987. Detections of arsenic occurred in Stations 5-001 and 31-002 during the sampling from April to June 1987, at respective concentrations of 3.8 and 7.3 $\mu g/l$. These stations were not sampled during the previous two quarters from October 1986 to March 1987; they were sampled without arsenic detections during the following quarter from July to September 1987. A detection occurred at Station 24-007 during the April to June 1987 sampling, at a concentration of $5.0 \mu g/l$. This station was not sampled at any other time during the program. Finally, an arsenic detection was noted at Station 24-002 during the April to June 1987 sampling at a concentration of $3.5 \mu g/l$.

A total of twenty surface water samples were collected from the ESA and analyzed for arsenic. None of the sample stations contained multiple arsenic detections. Figure ESA 2.2-5 illustrates the location and concentration of arsenic detections in the study area.

2.2.3.5 ICP Metals

Zinc was detected at sample stations located near the east and north boundaries of the ESA. For multiple detections, the highest concentration and its sampling date are presented in this summary. Cadmium and copper were detected at Station 8-001 during

the January to March 1987 sampling period, at respective concentrations of 14 and 21 $\mu g/l$. These compounds were not detected at this station during the previous five sampling quarters from October 1985 to December 1986; nor during the following two sampling quarters from April to September 1987. Chromium and lead were also detected at Station 8-001 during the final sampling from July to September 1987, at respective concentrations of 13 and 22 μ g/l. These detections were not repeated during the previous seven sampling quarters from October 1985 to June 1987. Zinc was detected twice at Station 8-001, first during the April to June 1986 sampling at a concentration of 24 μ g/l and second during the October to December 1986 sampling at a concentration of 25 μ g/l. Zinc was not detected during the intervening sampling period from July to September 1986 nor during the previous period from October 1985 to March 1986. Zinc was not detected during the following three quarters from January to September 1987. Zinc was detected twice at Station 24-002 in two sampling events conducted during April to June 1986, at concentrations of 41 and 30 μ g/l. It was not detected during the previous sampling from October 1985 to March 1986; and the station was not sampled during the following two quarters from July to December 1986. Finally, copper was detected at Station 31-001 during the final sampling from July to September 1987 at a concentration of 10 μ g/l. It was not detected during the previous sampling quarter from April to June 1987. A total of twenty surface water samples were collected from the ESA and analyzed for ICP metals. Figure ESA 2.2-6 illustrates the location and concentration of ICP metal detections in the study area, summarized as follows:

Station I	Detections/ Samples	Highest Concentration (µg/l)	Date of Sampling
08-001 (08ADD)	1/7	14	3/87
08-001 (08ADD)	1/7	21	3/87
08-001 (08ADD)	1/7	13	10/87
08-001 (08ADD)	1/7	22	10/87
08-001 (08ADD)	2/7	. 25	12/86
24-002 (13DCC)	2/3	41	6/87
31-001	1/2	10	10/87
	Station 08-001 (08ADD) 08-001 (08ADD) 08-001 (08ADD) 08-001 (08ADD) 08-001 (08ADD) 24-002 (13DCC)	Station Samples 08-001 (08ADD) 1/7 08-001 (08ADD) 1/7 08-001 (08ADD) 1/7 08-001 (08ADD) 1/7 08-001 (08ADD) 2/7 24-002 (13DCC) 2/3	StationDetections/ SamplesConcentration (μg/l)08-001 (08ADD)1/71408-001 (08ADD)1/72108-001 (08ADD)1/71308-001 (08ADD)1/72208-001 (08ADD)2/72524-002 (13DCC)2/341

2.2.3.6 Compound Groups Not Detected

The following compound groups were analyzed for but not detected in the ESA surface water sampling program: VHCs. VAOs, OSCMs, OSCHs, OPHPs, DBCP, SHOs, and mercury. Surface water samples were not analyzed for fluoroacetic acid.

2.3 GROUNDWATER CONTAMINANTS

Samples of groundwater were collected from two distinct hydrologic systems in the ESA, the alluvial aquifer and Denver Formation groundwater. Table ESA 2.3-1 summarizes the detections of target and significant nontarget compounds, by individual analyte, in both hydrologic systems. Table ESA 2.3-2 presents the analytes detected in all sampling events by individual well, for alluvial groundwater samples. Table ESA 2.3-3 presents the analytes detected in all sampling events by individual well, for Denver Formation groundwater samples. This section will discuss the alluvial and Denver hydrologic systems separately.

2.3.1 Alluvial Aquifer Sampling Network

The sampling network for the alluvial aquifer consisted of the nineteen wells shown in Figure ESA 2.3-1. The first two digits of the well number represent the section, and the last three represent the individual well. The well network was chosen to provide information on compounds historically detected in groundwater in the ESA, as well as to provide overall hydrologic information on the study area. Historical water quality was derived from information summarized in the Water RI Report (Ebasco, 1989/RIC 89067R08). Wells 08002 and 08003 monitor water quality entering the ESA from off-post and were sampled to verify historical concentrations of OCPs and diisopropylmethyl phosphonic acid. Well 07001 is near the southern boundary of the ESA by the Highline Lateral, an area where OCPs were historically detected. Wells 06002 and 06003 were sampled to verify historical concentrations of OCPs and diisopropylmethyl phosphonic acid. Well 31005 is in the vicinity of First Creek and was sampled to verify historical concentration of diisopropylmethyl phosphonic acid and DBCP. Well 31005 provided water quality data for the west-central portion of the ESA. Well 32001 is generally

downgradient of ESA-2a, the Section 32 burn pits (Sites 32-5 and 32-6), and is also within a minor paleochannel which enters the ESA in Section 32. Wells 25011, 25038, and 30009 were sampled to provide verification of historical OCP, DBCP, and disopropylmethyl phosphonic acid concentrations and to give an indication of general alluvial aquifer water quality in the northeastern portion of RMA. Wells 19001, 24107, 24166, 24183, and 24188 were sampled to provide information on conditions in the vicinity of the North Boundary Containment System. Finally, Wells 31014, 31015, and 31016 were sampled to specifically monitor conditions downgradient from the Section 31 Toxic Storage Area; and Well 32004 was sampled to specifically monitor conditions downgradient from the Section 32 Burn Pits. These wells were installed late in the RI to address site-specific monitoring needs. They were sampled once during January 1989. At the time of publication of this report, the data from these new wells had not completed final quality assurance/quality control procedures. The preliminary data from these wells are included in Appendix ESA-C to assist the characterization of contaminants in the alluvial aquifer. Further sampling of these wells is being carried out under the Comprehensive Monitoring Program.

The number of ESA alluvial aquifer wells sampled in the RI generally decreased during the life of the program. Ten wells were sampled from October 1985 to March 1986, seven wells were sampled from April to June 1986; nine wells were sampled from July to September 1986; three wells were sampled from October to December 1986 and from January to March 1987; thirteen wells were sampled from April to June 1987; three wells were sampled from July to September 1987; and five wells were sampled in January 1989. The reason for the general decrease in sampling over time was the lack of analyte detections. Table ESA 2.3-1 summarizes the detections that occurred in the alluvial aquifer water quality monitoring program.

The dot map format is used in the contaminant distribution maps to represent relative analyte concentrations in alluvial groundwater samples. These maps were constructed using the following procedures. Repeat detections of analytes were not common during the groundwater sampling program in the ESA. For a given well, the highest

concentration of an individual analyte detected in all sampling periods was represented on the maps. Within a given organic analyte group, the highest detections of individual analytes were summed to reach the concentration range represented by the dots. For the ICP metals, the highest individual range attained by an analyte at a well was represented, and no summing procedure was used. Because of these procedures, the data used for the maps represent a worst-case scenario.

2.3.2 Analytical Results of Alluvial Aquifer Sampling

A list of all the target compounds detected above the CRL in alluvial aquifer groundwater samples is presented by analyte group in Table ESA 2.3-2. A total of fifty-two alluvial aquifer groundwater samples were collected and analyzed for target contaminants during the RI. The associated contaminant distribution maps for the alluvial aquifer are presented in Figures ESA 2.3-2 to 2.3-8. Due to the low frequency of repeat detections, the highest concentration from any sampling period is represented on the figures. Increasing dot sizes indicate increases in the magnitude of contaminant concentrations.

2.3.3 Distribution of Analytes in the Alluvial Aquifer

This section presents the analytes detected in the alluvial aquifer, and their frequency of occurrence. It summarizes data presented in Tables ESA 2.3-1 and 2.3-2.

2.3.3.1 Volatile Halogenated Organics (VHOs)

In the ESA, chlorobenzene, chloroform, and 1,2-dichloroethane were noted in the alluvial aquifer sampling program, as follows:

Compound	<u>Well</u>	Detections/ Samples	Concentration (µg/l)	Date of Sampling
Chlorobenzene	06002	1/4	1.4	Sp 87
Chlorobenzene	07001	1/4	1.9	Sp 87
Chlorobenzene	08003	1/3	0.74	Sp 87
1,2- Dichloroethane	08003	1/3	0.64	Sp 87
Chloroform	24188	1/5	22	Wi 87
Chloroform	30009	1/4	60	Su 86
Chloroform	31014	1/1	0.58	Wi 89
Chloroform	31016	1/1	3.7	Wi 89

Chlorobenzene was detected in Wells 06002, 07001, and 08003 during the April to June 1987 sampling. Wells 06002 and 07001 were not sampled during the previous two periods from October 1986 to March 1987; Well 08003 was not sampled during the previous three quarter periods from July 1986 to March 1987. None of the three wells was sampled during the one quarter period following the detection, July to September 1987. 1,2-Dichloroethane was detected in Well 08003 during the April to June 1987. sampling. This well was not sampled during the three previous sampling periods from July 1986 to March 1987, nor during the following sampling period from July to September 1987. Chloroform was detected in Well 24188 during the January to March 1987 sampling. There were no detections of chloroform at this well during the previous two quarter periods from July to December 1986 or the following two quarter periods from April to September 1987. Chloroform was detected in Well 30009 during the July to September 1986 sampling. The well was sampled without any detections during the previous three quarter period from October 1985 to June 1986. The well was not sampled during the following two quarter period from October 1986 to March 1987. Chloroform was detected in Wells 31014 and 31016 during the site-specific sampling in January 1989. As noted in Section 2.3.1, data from these wells has not completed the

final quality assurance/quality control procedures, and is therefore considered preliminary. Figure ESA 2.3-2 illustrates the location and concentration of VHO detections in the study area.

2.3.3.2 Volatile Aromatic Organics (VAOs)

In the ESA, benzene and toluene were the only VAOs detected in the alluvial aquifer sampling program, as follows:

Compound	<u>Well</u>	Detections/ Samples	Concentration (µg/l)	Date of Sampling
Benzene	06002	1/4	2.4	Sp 86
Toluene	24188	1/5	8.6	Fa 86

Benzene was detected in Well 06002 during the April to June, 1986 sampling. There were no detections of benzene during the previous two quarter periods from October 1985 to April 1986 nor the following one quarter period from July to September 1986. Toluene was detected in Well 24188 during the October to December 1986 sampling. The well was sampled with no detections of toluene during the previous one quarter period from July to September 1986 nor any during the following three quarter period from January to September 1987. Figure ESA 2.3-3 illustrates the location and concentration of VAO detections in the study area.

2.3.3.3 Organosulfur Compounds Herbicide Related (OSCHs)

In the ESA, chlorophenylmethyl sulfone and chlorophenylmethyl sulfoxide were the only OSCHs detected during the alluvial aquifer sampling program, as follows:

_		•	Highest Concentration	Date of
Compound	Well	<u>Samples</u>	<u> μg/l)</u>	Sampling
Chlorophenyl- methyl sulfone	24183	4/5	3.7	Sp 87
Chlorophenyl- methyl sulfoxide	24183	1/5	6.1	Fa 86
Chlorophenyl- methyl sulfone	24188	3/5	4.3	Fa 86
ESAR\Sec2.Txt		2-3	30	

Chlorophenylmethyl sulfone was detected in Well 24183 four times in the four quarters of sampling from October 1986 to September 1987. The highest concentration of the four detections is reported above although all concentration values are reported in Table ESA 2.3-2. Chlorophenylmethyl sulfoxide was also detected in Well 24183 once during the sampling from October to December 1986. The well was sampled without any detections during the previous quarter from July to September 1986. Chlorophenylmethyl sulfone was detected in Well 24188 three times during the three quarters of sampling from October 1986 to June 1987. The well was sampled with no detections during the previous quarter from July to September 1986. The well was sampled with no OSCH detections during the following quarter from July to September 1987. Figure ESA 2.3-4 illustrates the location and concentration of OSCH detections in

2.3.3.4 DBCP

the study area.

In the ESA, DBCP was detected once during the alluvial aquifer sampling program, as follows:

Compound	Well	Detections/ Samples	Concentration $(\mu g/l)$	Date of Sampling
DBCP	24183	1/5	0.16	Wi 87

DBCP was detected in Well 24183 during the January to March 1987 sampling. The well was sampled with no detection of DBCP detections during the two previous quarters from July to December 1986, and during the two following quarters from April to September 1987. Figure ESA 2.3-5 illustrates the location and concentration of the DBCP detection in the study area.

2.3.3.5 Organochlorine Pesticides (OCPs)

In the ESA, aldrin, dieldrin, and endrin were the only OCPs detected during the alluvial aquifer sampling program, as follows:

		Highest			
		Detections/ 0	Concentration	Date of	
Compound	Well	<u>Samples</u>	<u>(μg/l)</u>	<u>Sampling</u>	
Aldrin	32001	1/2	0.11	Wi 86	
Aldrin	31016	1/1	0.11	Jan 89	
Dieldrin	24166	5/5	0.16	Fa 86	
Dieldrin	24183	1/5	0.087	S u 87	
Dieldrin	31016	1/1	0.27	Jan 89	
Endrin	08003	1/3	0.074	J an 86	
Endrin	31016	1/1	0.18	Jan 89	

Aldrin was detected in Well 32001 during the sampling from October 1985 to March 1986. This was the initial sampling period. There were no detections at this well during the following sampling quarter from April to June 1986. Dieldrin was detected in Well 24166 during the five sampling quarters in July 1986 to September 1987. The well was not sampled during the three previous sampling quarters from October 1985 to June 1986. Dieldrin was also detected in Well 24183 during the sampling period from July to September 1987. No dieldrin detections were reported for this well during the previous four sampling quarters from July 1986 to June 1987. Endrin was detected in Well 08003 during the initial sampling period from October 1985 to March 1986. No detections were noted during the following quarter from April to June 1986. Figure ESA 2.3-6 illustrates the location and concentration of OCP detections in the study area. Aldrin was detected in Well 31016 during the site-specific sampling in January 1989. Dieldrin was detected in Well 31016 during the site-specific sampling in January 1989. Endrin was detected in Well 31016 during the site-specific sampling in January 1989. As noted in Section 2.3.1, data from these wells has not completed the final quality assurance/quality control procedures, and is therefore considered preliminary.

2.3.3.6 Arsenic

In the ESA, arsenic was detected three times during the alluvial aquifer sampling program, as follows:

Compound	<u>Well</u>	Detections/ Samples	Concentration $\mu g/l$	Date of Sampling
Arsenic	24107	1/2	5.3	Su 86
Arsenic	24183	1/5	4.7	Su 87
Arsenic	24188	1/5	5.1	Su 87

Arsenic was detected in Well 24107 during the sampling from July to September 1986. The well was not sampled during the previous three quarters from October 1985 to June, 1986 nor during the following two sampling periods from October 1986 to March 1987. Arsenic was not detected during sampling of the well during April to June 1987. Arsenic was detected in Wells 24183 and 24188 during the sampling from July to September 1987. The analyte was not detected in either of the wells during the previous four sampling periods from July 1986 to June 1987. Figure ESA 2.3-7 illustrates the location and concentration of arsenic detections in the study area.

2.3.3.7 ICP Metals

In the ESA, all the ICP metals were detected during the alluvial aquifer sampling program, as follows:

			Concentration	Date of
Compound	<u>Well</u>	<u>Samples</u>	(µg/l)	Sampling
Zinc	06002	1/1	. 41	Sp 87
Chromium	06003	1/1	7.3	Sp 87
Zinc	06003	1/1	110	Sp 87
Cadmium	07001	1/1	12	Sp 87
Chromium	07001	1/1	37	Sp 87
Copper	07001	1/1	30	Sp 87
Lead	07001	1/1	24	S p 87
Zinc	07001	1/1	97	Sp 87
Chromium	08003	1/1	11	Sp 87
Chromium	19001	1/1	8	S p 87
Chromium	24107	1/1	26	Sp 87
Zinc	24107	1/1	93	Sp 87
Chromium	25011	1/1	12	Sp 87
Zinc	25038	1/1	53	Sp 87
Chromium	30009	1/1	16	Sp 87
Zinc	30009	1/1	140	Sp 87
Chromium	31005	1/1	23	Sp 87
Zinc	31005	1/1	43	Sp 87

ICP metals were detected only during the sampling from April to June 1987 in the following wells: 06002, 06003, 07001, 08003, 19001, 24107, 25011, 25038, 30009, and 31005. In each case this was the only time during the RI that the samples were analyzed for ICP metals. Figure ESA 2.3-8 illustrates the location and concentration of ICP metals in the study area.

2.3.3.8 Compound Groups Not Detected

The following compound groups were not detected in the alluvial aquifer sampling program in the ESA: VHCs, OSCMs, OPHGBs, OPHPs, DBCP, ONCs, PAHs, SHOs, and mercury. Groundwater samples were not analyzed for fluoroacetic acid.

2.3.4 Denver Formation Groundwater Sampling Network

The sampling network for the Denver Formation groundwater consisted of the 37 wells shown in Figure ESA 2.3-9. Well locations were chosen to provide information on compounds detected historically in the ESA, as well as to provide information on ESA sites. Wells 07004, 07005, 08004, and 08005 monitored the quality of Denver Formation groundwater as it entered RMA from off-post. Wells 06004, 06005, and 05001 were sampled to verify historical concentrations of diisopropylmethyl phosphonic acid, and Wells 05002 and 05003 were sampled to provide information on water quality entering the ESA from the southeast. Wells 25012, 25013, 25014, 29002, 29003, 30004, 30005, 30010, 30011, 31006, 31007, 31008, 32002, 32003, 06004, 06005, 08004, 08005, 05001, 05002, and 05003 are cluster wells corresponding to alluvial aquifer monitoring wells. These wells provided information on aquifer interactions and any potentia will or groundwater contamination of the alluvial aquifer and Denver Formation groundwater. Wells 19003, 19015, 19016, 19017, 19018, and 19019 were sampled to monitor water quality at the northern border of the ESA. Well 31002 provided information on the western portion of the ESA and potential influence of groundwater from the Central Study Area. Wells 24108, 24109, 24120, 24174, and 24175 provided information on contaminant concentrations in the vicinity of the North Boundary Containment System.

The number of Denver Formation groundwater wells sampled in the RI in the ESA generally decreased during the life of the program. Thirty wells were sampled from October 1985 to March 1986. Sixteen wells were sampled from April to June 1986. Eighteen wells were sampled from July to September 1986. Five wells were sampled from October to December 1986 and from January to March 1987. Eighteen wells were sampled from April to June 1987. Finally, five wells were sampled from July to September 1987. The reason for the general decrease in sampling over time was the lack of analyte detections. Table ESA 2.3-2 summarizes the detections that occurred in the Denver Formation groundwater quality monitoring program.

2.3.5 Analytical Results of Denver Formation Groundwater Sampling

A summary list of all the target and significant nontarget compounds detected above the

CRL is presented by analyte group in Table ESA 2.3-3. A total of forty-seven Denver Formation groundwater samples were obtained and analyzed for target contaminants during the RI. The associated contaminant distribution maps for the Denver Formation groundwater are presented in Figures ESA 2.3-10 to 2.3-16. The presentation strategy is similar to that for the alluvial aquifer data, discussed in Section 2.3.2. Detections of the same compound group in different members of a cluster well site resulted in a single dot on the contaminant distribution map.

2.3.6 Distribution of Analytes in Denver Formation Groundwater

This section presents the analytes detected in Denver Formation groundwater and their frequency of occurrence. It summarizes data presented in Table ESA 2.3-3.

2.3.6.1 Volatile Halogenated Organics (VHOs)

In the ESA, chlorobenzene, chloroform, methylene chloride, and trichloroethylene were detected in the Denver Formation groundwater sampling program, as follows:

Compound	<u>Well</u>	Detections/ Samples	Highest Concentration (µg/l)	Date of Sampling
Chlorobenzene	24174	3/5	45	Su 86
Trichloroethylene	24174	1/5	2.4	Su 86
Chlorobenzene	24175	3/5	25	Su 86
Methylene Chloride	24175	1/5	4.3	Fa 86
Chloroform	30011	1/4	20	Su 86

Chlorobenzene was detected in Wells 24174 and 24175 during the one sampling period from July to September 1986 and the two last sampling periods from April to September 1987. The highest concentrations of multiple chlorobenzene detections are reported above, although all concentration values are reported in Table ESA 2.3-3. The wells were not sampled prior to the first detection and were sampled without chlorobenzene

detections in the two sampling periods from October 1986 to March 1987.

Trichloroethylene was also detected in Well 24174 during the sampling period from July to September 1986. No sampling was conducted prior to this, and trichloroethylene was not detected in the following four sampling periods, from October 1986 to September 1987. Methylene chloride was also detected in Well 24175 during the sampling period from July to September 1986. The well was sampled without methylene chloride detections in the prior quarter, April to June 1986 and during the three periods from January to September 1987. Chloroform was detected in Well 30011 during one sampling quarter from July to September 1986. No chloroform was detected in the prior three sampling quarters from October 1985 to June 1986. Well 30011 was not sampled in the following two quarters, from October 1986 to March 1987. Figure ESA 2.3-10 illustrates the location and concentration of the VHO detections in the study area, and Figure ESA 2.3-11 illustrates the methylene chloride detection.

2.3.6.2 Volatile Aromatic Organics (VAOs)
In the ESA, benzene was the only VAO detected in the Denver Formation groundwater sampling program. It was found in the following wells:

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Compound	<u>Well</u>	Detections/ Samples	Highest Concentration(µg/l)	Date of Sampling
Benzene	06005	1/4	10	Wi 86
Benzene	07004	1/4	8.9	Su 86
Benzene	07005	2/3	4.2	Su 86
Benzene	19015	1/4	7.3	Wi 86
Benzene	19016	1/3	1.4	Wi 86
Benzene	24174	2/5	20	Su 86
Benzene	24175	2/5	4.5	S u 86
Benzene	25040	1/1	2.1	Wi 86
Benzene	32002	1/2	1.8	Wi 86

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Benzene was detected in Wells 06005, 19015, and 19016 during the initial sampling period from October 1985 to March 1986. For these wells, benzene was not detected in the following two sampling periods from April to September 1986. Benzene was also detected in Wells 25040 and 32002 during the initial sampling period from October 1985 to March 1986. These wells were not sampled in the following four quarters from April 1986 to March 1987. Benzene was detected twice in Wells 24174 and 24175, first during the July to September 1986 sampling and second during the final sampling from July to September 1987. The highest concentration of multiple detections is reported above although all concentration values are reported in Table ESA 2.3-3. No benzene detections were noted during the intervening three sampling periods from October 1986 to June 1987. These wells were not sampled during the prior three periods, from October 1985 to June 1986. Benzene was detected in Well 07004 during the July to September 1986 sampling period. No detections were noted during the previous three sampling periods from October 1985 to June 1986. The well was not sampled in the following two quarters from October 1986 to March 1987. Finally, benzene was detected twice in Well 07005 during the two quarters from April to September 1986. No detections were noted in the previous two sampling periods from October 1985 to March 1986. The well was not sampled in the following four quarters from October 1986 to September 1987. Figure ESA 2.3-12 illustrates the location and concentration of benzene detections in the study area.

2.3.6.3 DBCP In the ESA, DBCP was detected twice in the Denver Formation groundwater sampling program, as follows:

Compound	Well	Detections/ Samples	Concentration (µg/l)	Date of Sampling
DBCP	06005	1/4	0.75	Wi 86
DBCP	24174	1/5	0.15	Su 86

DBCP was detected in Well 06005 during the initial sampling from October 1985 to March 1986. There were no detections in the following two quarters from April to September 1986. It was also detected in Well 24174 during the sampling from July to September 1986. The well was not sampled during the previous three quarters from October 1985 to June 1986. DBCP was not detected in the following four quarters from October 1986 to September 1987. Figure ESA 2.3-13 illustrates the location and concentrations of DBCP detections in the study area.

2.3.6.4 Organochlorine Pesticides (OCPs)

In the ESA, the OCPs aldrin, endrin, and dieldrin were detected in the Denver Formation groundwater samples, as follows:

Compound	<u>Well</u>	Detections/ Samples	Highest Concentration (μg/l)	Date of Sampling
Aldrin	25014	1/4	0.46	Wi 86
Dieldrin	25014	1/4	0.42	Wi 86
Endrin	30005	1/2	0.12	Wi 86
Aldrin	31006	1/3	0.15	Wi 86
Dieldrin	19003	1/1	8.9	Sp 87
Endrin	19003	1/1	0.20	Sp 87
Dieldrin	19019	1/2	0.064	Wi 86
Endrin	19019	1/2	0.092	Wi 86
Dieldrin	24120	5/5	0.19	Fa 86
Aldrin	25013	1/4	0.17	Wi 86

Aldrin was detected in Wells 25013 and 31006, and aldrin and dieldrin were detected in Well 25014 during the initial sampling period from October 1985 to March 1986. There was no detection of these compounds in the following two sampling quarters from April

to September 1986. Dieldrin and endrin were detected in Well 19019, and endrin was detected in Well 30005 during the initial sampling from October, 1985 to March 1986. There were no detections during the following sampling quarter from April to June 1986. Dieldrin and endrin were detected in Well 19003 during the sampling from April to June 1987. This well was not sampled during any other quarter in this program. Dieldrin was detected five times in Well 24120 during the five quarters from July 1986 to September 1987. The highest concentration of the five detections is reported above, although all concentration values are reported in Table ESA 2.3-2. The well was not sampled during the previous three quarters from October 1985 to June 1986. Figure ESA 2.3-14 illustrates the location and concentration of OCP detections in the study area.

2.3.6.5 Arsenic
In the ESA, arsenic was detected ten times in the Denver Formation groundwater sampling program, as follows:

Compound	<u>Well</u>	Detections/ Co Samples	Highest ncentration (µg/l)	Date of Sampling
Arsenic	06004	1/4	2.6	Sp 87
Arsenic	08004	1/1	5.9	Wi 86
Arsenic	08005	1/2	2.6	Sp 87
Arsenic	19015	1/4	6.8	Wi 86
Arsenic	19016	1/3	26	Wi 86
Arsenic	24109	1/5	8.6	Su 86
Arsenic	24174	2/5	3.9	Su 87
Arsenic	24175	1/5	4.1	Sp 87
Arsenic	32002	1/2 .	20	Wi 86

Arsenic was detected in Well 06004 during the April to June 1987 sampling. The well was not sampled during the previous two quarters from October 1986 to March 1987, nor during the following quarter from July to September 1987. Arsenic was detected in Well 08004 during the October 1985 to March 1986 sampling period. The well was not sampled in any other quarter. Arsenic was detected in Well 08005 during the April to June 1987 sampling. The well was not sampled during the previous four quarters from April 1986 to March 1987 nor during the following quarter from July to September 1987. Arsenic was detected in Wells 19015 and 19016 during the initial sampling from October 1985 to March 1986. It was not detected in the following two quarters from April to September 1986. Arsenic was detected in Well 24109 during the July to September 1986 quarter. This well was not sampled during the previous three quarters from October 1985 to June 1986. There were no detections during the following four sampling quarters from October 1986 to September 1987. Arsenic was detected twice in Well 24174, during the sampling from January to March 1987, and during the final sampling from July to September 1987. It was not detected in the intervening quarter from April to June 1987, nor was it detected in the previous two quarters from July to December 1986. Arsenic was detected in Well 24175 during the sampling from April to June 1987. It was not detected in the previous three sampling quarters from July 1986 to March 1987, nor in the following sampling quarter from July to September 1987. Finally, arsenic was detected in Well 32002 during the initial sampling period from October 1985 to March 1986. There were no detections of arsenic in the only other sample collected from this well, from April to June 1987. Figure ESA 2.3-15 illustrates the location and concentration of arsenic detections in the study area.

2.3.6.6 ICP Metals

In the ESA, the ICP metals chromium, copper, lead, and zinc were detected in the Denver Formation groundwater sampling program. Detections were as follows:

Compound	<u>Well</u>	Detections/ Samples	Highest Concentration (µg/l)	Date of Sampling
Chromium	05001	1/1	16	Sp 87
Copper	05001	1/1	9.7	Sp 87
Zinc	05001	1/1	74	Sp 87
Zinc	08004	1/1	36	Wi 86
Zinc	08005	1/2	42	Sp 87
Chromium	19003	1/1	43	Sp 87
Zinc	19003	1/1	60	Sp 87
Chromium	19015	1/2	13	Sp 87
Copper	19015	1/2	17	Sp 87
Zinc	19015	1/2	43	Wi 86
Zinc	19016	1/1	33	Wi 86
Chromium	19017	1/1	13	Sp 87
Zinc	19017	1/1	300	Sp 87
Zinc	24120	1/1	35	Sp 87
Zinc	25013	3/3	82	Sp 86
Zinc	25039	2/2	23	Sp 87
Zinc	25040	1/1	34	Wi 86
Copper	31002	1/1	33	S p 86
Lead	32002	1/1	65	Sp 87
Zinc	32002	1/2	34	Sp 87

Chromium, copper, and zinc were detected in Well 05001; zinc was detected in Well 08004; chromium and zinc were detected in Well 19017; and lead and zinc were detected in Well 32002 during the sampling from April to June 1987. For all these wells, ICP metals were only analyzed for during this sampling. Zinc was also detected in Well 08005 during the sampling period from April to June 1987. This well had also been sampled in the initial sampling period from October 1985 to March 1986, and zinc was not detected. Chromium and zinc were detected in Well 19003 during the April to June

1987 period. The well was not sampled at any other time in this program. Zinc was detected in Wells 19015 and 19016 during the initial sampling from October 1985 to March 1986. ICP metals were not analyzed for during the following two quarters from April to September 1986. Chromium and copper were also detected in Well 19015 during the sampling from April to June 1987. This well was not sampled during the previous two quarters from October 1986 to March 1987 nor was it sampled during the following quarter from July to September 1987. Zinc was detected in Well 24120 during the sampling from April to June 1987. ICP metals were not analyzed for during the previous three sampling quarters from July 1986 to March 1987 nor during the following sampling quarter from July to September 1987. Zinc was detected three times in Well 25013, twice during the sampling from April to September 1986 and once during the sampling from April to June 1987. Samples from this well were not analyzed for ICP metals during the intervening two quarters from October 1986 to March 1987, nor during the following quarter from July to September 1987. ICP metals were not analyzed for in Well 25013 during the initial sampling from October 1985 to March 1986. Zinc was detected twice in Well 25039, once during the initial sampling from October 1985 to March 1986, and once during the sampling from April to June 1987. The well was not sampled at any other time during the program. Finally, zinc was detected in Well 25040 during the initial sampling from October 1985 to March 1986 and copper was detected in Well 31002 during the April to June 1986 sampling. These wells were not sampled at any other time during the program. Figure ESA 2.3-16 illustrates the location and concentration of ICP metal detections in the study area. Table ESA 2.3-3 lists the Denver wells, dates when groundwater samples were collected, and compounds detected in the samples. ICP metal detections are included in this list, and those samples which were analyzed for ICP metals are indicated by a plus sign on the table.

2.3.6.7 Compound Groups Not Detected

The following compound groups were not detected in the Denver Formation groundwater sampling program in the ESA: VHCs, OSCMs, OSCHs, OPHGBs, OPHPs, ONCs, PAHs, SHOs, and mercury. Groundwater samples were not analyzed for fluoroacetic acid because no certified analysis method for this compound was developed.

2.4 STRUCTURES CONTAMINANTS

On the basis of use history and a visual survey, all ESA structures were classified as to their suspected contamination classification. The locations and identification numbers of structures existing in the ESA are presented in Plate ESA 1.3-1. Four structures in the ESA are suspected to be contaminated, thirty-six are suspected to be contaminated but cleanable, and twenty-two are suspected to be uncontaminated. All four of the structures suspected to be contaminated are located in the Section 31 toxic storage sites. Based on visual observation, 14 structures are suspected to contain asbestos. No structures in the ESA contained process equipment at the time of the Structures Survey for the RI, conducted in the spring of 1987. A summary of the contaminant classification of structures in the ESA is presented in Table ESA 2.4-1. Further information on structures contamination may be found in the Structures Survey Final Summary of Results Report (Ebasco, 1988w/RIC 88306R02).

2.5 AIRBORNE CONTAMINANTS

Twelve air quality monitoring stations were located at RMA during the Air Remedial Investigation (ESE, 1988s/RIC 88263R01). One of these stations, AQ4, was located in the ESA. Station AQ4 was located along the northern edge of Section 5, as shown in Figure ESA 2.5-1. Total suspended particulates were monitored at this station and the other eleven stations at RMA. Particulate matter less than 10 microns (Pm-10), asbestos, and metals were also monitored at selected stations throughout RMA. Volatile and semivolatile organic compounds were evaluated during event monitoring near Basin A and Basin F. Table ESA 2.5-1 summarizes the analytical results from total suspended particulate monitoring at Station AQ4.

At Station AQ4, the analytical geometric average concentration of three individual total suspended particulate samples was 43 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$). This is below the Federal and State secondary ambient air quality standard of 60 $\mu g/m^3$. Only three individual total suspended particulate samples were collected because of equipment failure. The range of individual 24 hour concentrations for these samples was from 39 to

47 μ g/m³. The maximum 24 hour concentration of 47 μ g/m³ was below the Federal and state standard of 150 μ g/m³ (ESE, 1988s/RIC 88263R01).

The highest annual geometric average total suspended particulate concentration at RMA was 47 μ g/m³, along the northwest boundary in Section 27. The highest individual 24 hour total suspended particulate concentration at RMA was 150 μ g/m³, south of the South Plants Study Area (ESE, 1988s/RIC 88263R01). Higher concentrations were generally noted near the boundaries of RMA as compared to levels monitored at interior sites.

2.5.1 Analytical Results

Station AQ4 was located in Section 5, approximately 2,000 ft west of the RMA east boundary as shown in Figure ESA 2.5-1. Total suspended particulate sampling only was conducted at AQ4 due to equipment failure. Particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM-10), asbestos, metals, and organics were not monitored in the ESA. The occurrence and distribution of total suspended particulates is discussed below.

2.5.2 <u>Distribution of Total Suspended Particulates</u>

Three total suspended particulate samples were collected at AQ4 in June and July 1986. After this time, equipment failure did not allow for reliable data collection. The observed total suspended particulate values were 31, 40, and 47 μ g/m³ which are far below the Federal and State 24 hour maximum limit of 150 μ g/m³ and the RMA maximum observed level of 150 μ g/m³. Air quality at AQ4 is expected to be similar to that at AQ1 and AQ2 in the Western and Southern Study Areas, respectively, in that the stations are near the RMA boundary and adjacent to off-post transportation corridors. In general, these stations realize higher total suspended particulate levels in the driest months from dirt roads than do the interior monitoring locations.

2.6 CONTAMINANTS IN BIOTA

A comprehensive biota assessment of all RMA contamination, both on-post and off-post, was initiated in 1985. This program was designed to determine what, if any, RMA

contaminants remained in the environment and constituted hazards to the regional biota. Although the basic approach was to measure contaminant levels in tissues in comparison to levels in off-post controls, valuable information was also obtained from samples collected by chance (e.g., raptors found dead on RMA and salvaged for analysis). The results of these analyses are discussed in conjunction with information on known and potential effects on biota and ecosystems of the ESA in Section 3.0 of this report. A detailed treatment of all aspects of the biota sampling, chemical analysis regime, contaminants considered, and pathways analysis is contained "he Biota Assessment Final Technical Plan (ESE, 1988m/RIC 88243R05) and the Biota RI Report (ESE, 1989a/RIC 89054R01).

2.6.1 Contaminants of Concern

Compounds selected as contaminants of concern to biota met the following criteria:

- o Present in the RMA environment above ambient concentrations;
- o Rated at least moderately toxic; and
- o Volume and persistence information indicate that the chemical was present in the environment in sufficient quantity or for a long enough period of time to pose a hazard to biota.

The thirty-nine contaminants finally selected for evaluation based on this approach are presented in Table ESA 2.6-1. Toxicity assessments were prepared for all contaminants of potential concern to biota and are available in the Biota RI Report (ESE, 1989a/RIC 89054R01). These assessments summarize pertinent information on the nature and extent of existing or potential hazards to wildlife. Data from the assessments were incorporated with information on the concentration and distribution of these contaminants in physical media to provide a quantitative evaluation of RMA contaminant hazards to biota for the ESA and are addressed in Section 3.3 of this document.

Seven contaminants identified as major contaminants of concern based on their presence in the biosphere (e.g., in physical media within 20 ft of the ground surface),

bioconcentration/bioaccumulation potential, and areal extent (more than 5 acres), were selected for detailed pathways analysis. These contaminants were: aldrin/dieldrin, arsenic, DBCP, endrin/isodrin, and mercury. Two major contaminants of concern were not analyzed in biological tissues. DBCP although toxic, does not bioaccumulate significantly, while isodrin, an analog of endrin, is converted to endrin by metabolic processes. Two additional contaminants, DDE and DDT, were analyzed because of their potential implication in adverse biological effects. The pathways approach was used to develop criteria levels in soil, water, and sediment for the protection of regional biota and to evaluate existing levels to determine the nature and extent of contaminant hazards to biota. The results of pathways analysis and bioaccumulation potential and known and potential effects on biota of the ESA are discussed in Section 3.3.

2.6.2 Sampling Program Completed in the ESA

The diversity of wildlife in this study area led to an equally diverse sampling effort, second only to the Southern Study Area. Control samples of sunflowers and morning glory were taken from Sections 19 and 20, respectively. Both earthworms and grasshoppers were collected as on-post control samples for comparison against contaminated sites. Black-tailed prairie dogs, cottontail rabbits, and mule deer were included in the sampling program for mammals, while regular sampling of pheasants and American kestrels occurred as well. Samples of chance found in the ESA were a coyote, a golden eagle, and a great horned owl. A map of biota sample locations in the ESA is presented in Figure ESA 2.6-1.

2.6.3 Contaminant Levels in Species Occurring in the ESA

Biota samples were prepared by homogenation and extraction procedures according to standard certified USATHAMA methods. GC/MS methods were used for the detection of pesticides, while AA methods were used for the determination of arsenic and mercury concentrations. The CRL for each of the seven major contaminants of concern in the biota program is presented in Table ESA 2.6-2.

Contaminant levels in RMA wildlife species found in the ESA are summarized in Tables ESA 2.6-3 and 2.6-4. Table ESA 2.6-3 summarizes the analytical results from plant and animal samples collected in accordance with technical plans. Table ESA 2.6-4 includes biota samples collected by chance and samples collected by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS). While some of the samples of the wildlife listed in the tables were not taken from the study area, most of these species have been located or spend some time in the area.

2.6.3.1 Plants and Invertebrates

Plant samples and grasshoppers collected from the ESA contained no detectable level of contaminants. Earthworms had concentrations of arsenic in all eight samples, ranging from 0.62 μ g/g to 1.5 μ g/g. Two of eight earthworm samples contained mercury concentrations of 0.25 μ g/g and 0.21 μ g/g and one sample also contained dieldrin and endrin at concentrations of 5 and 0.9 μ g/g, respectively.

Preliminary statistical analysis of earthworm sample data using the Analysis of Variables techniques indicated significant differences among the three sites (on-post controls, off-post controls, on-post contaminated). Probability values were calculated from available data for defining significance. On-post controls were contrasted with off-post controls, and control samples were pooled and compared to samples from contaminated areas. Of all analytes detected in earthworms, only comparisons for arsenic yielded significant differences. On-post control samples collected from Section 5 of the ESA differed from off-post control samples and pooled control areas differed significantly $(0.05 \ge p > 0.01$, where p is probability) from contaminated sites. Due to the low sample sizes, differences between on-post control and contaminated sites may have remained undetected.

Statistical analyses were completed on all grasshopper samples taken from RMA and off-post locations (see Table ESA 2.6-3). Samples collected from Section 26 were contrasted with those collected from Section 36, on-post control in Sections 7 and 8 of the ESA were contrasted with off-post controls, and pooled data from control sites were

contrasted with pooled data from contaminated areas. None of the comparisons for mercury, DDE, and DDT differed significantly.

Arsenic data differed significantly between the two contaminated sites, and approached significance $(0.10 \ge p > 0.050)$ for the comparison of pooled control and contaminated sites. Significance was obtained for comparisons of aldrin levels between contaminated sites but not between pooled contaminated and pooled control sites. Significance was obtained for comparisons of dieldrin levels between contaminated sites, pooled contaminated, and pooled controls, but not between on-post and off-post controls. For endrin, Section 36 values differed significantly from Section 26, but when pooled, these sites did not differ from either on-post or off-post controls.

2.6.3.2 Black-tailed Prairie Dogs

Nineteen samples of prairie dogs were collected from three different areas in the ESA (Figure 2.6-1): four samples were collected from the northwest corner of Section 19, ten from the northeast corner of Section 20, and five from the Section 31 toxic storage yard. Three of the fourteen samples from Sections 19 and 20 (the on-post control samples) contained concentrations of dieldrin at 0.06, 0.1, and 0.3 μ g/g. No other analytes were detected in these samples. Of the five samples taken from the Section 31 toxic storage yard, all samples contained dieldrin from 0.06 μ g/g to 0.2 μ g/g. One sample from this site also contained 4.2 μ g/g of arsenic.

Prairie dog samples were statistically contrasted by site and season. Seasonal differences were compared between Section 36, summer versus winter, and between on-post control areas, summer versus winter. Analysis of seasonal differences revealed that only dieldrin had significantly higher contaminant levels in summer than winter. All other seasonal contrasts were not significant. Section 36 (summer and winter combined) was then contrasted to the Section 31 toxic storage yard, while on-post control areas (summer and winter combined) were contrasted to off-post controls. A final comparison was made between pooled contaminated samples (Section 36 and the Section 31 toxic storage yard) and control sites (on and off-post). Dieldrin levels were significantly higher in samples

from Section 36 than in samples from the toxic storage yard and higher in samples from on-post controls than samples from off-post controls. Analysis of pooled samples for dieldrin revealed highly significant differences between contaminated sites and controls. Comparisons for mercury, aldrin, endrin, and arsenic failed to yield any significant differences, although arsenic approached significance $(0.10 \ge p > 0.050)$ for the comparison of pooled control sites with pooled contaminated sites.

2.6.3.3 Cottontail Rabbits and Mule Deer

Seven samples of cottontail rabbit muscle were collected from carcasses obtained in Sections 19 and 20 of the ESA. No analytes were detected. Three mule deer were collected near First Creek in the ESA, but none of the tissue samples from these deer had detectable concentrations of analytes.

2.6.3.4 Kestrels and Pheasants

A total of nine American kestrel eggs were taken from the ESA. Two samples were found to contain 1 and 0.05 μ g/g of dieldrin. No other analytes were detected. No analytes were detected in the three kestrel fledgling carcasses taken from the ESA.

None of the statistical comparisons for aldrin, endrin, DDE, and DDT between contaminated and control sites showed any significant differences for kestrel eggs or carcasses. For mercury, no significant difference was observed between control and contaminated sites, but differences between eggs and juveniles were significant. In contrast, differences between control and contaminated sites for dieldrin were significant for both juveniles and eggs, while no difference was detected between age groups. Both eggs and juvenile kestrel samples contained higher levels of dieldrin on RMA than offpost; in fact, no dieldrin was detected in either egg or juvenile kestrel samples collected off-post.

Three ring-necked pheasant eggs were collected in the ESA, with samples containing 0.2, 0.2, and 0.1 μ g/g of dieldrin; no other analytes were detected. Nine samples of adult pheasant muscle were analyzed (from nine carcasses taken from the ESA), and no

analytes were detected. Two livers from adult pheasants were analyzed, with one sample containing 0.1 μ g/g of dieldrin.

Ring-necked pheasant samples were statistically contrasted by off-post control versus on-post contaminated areas, and by age groups (egg, juvenile, or adult). No significant differences in levels of mercury, aldrin, endrin, DDE, or DDT were obtained for any contrasts. No significant differences in levels of arsenic were detected between control and contaminated sites within any of the three age groups, but significant differences were revealed among age groups for arsenic. Juvenile pheasant samples collected, both on and off-post, contained significantly higher levels of arsenic. No adult or egg samples contained any detectable arsenic. In contrast, significant differences between control and contaminated sites for eggs and juvenile pheasant samples were obtained for dieldrin. The preliminary Analysis of Variables showed dieldrin was significant. No differences were observed in adult pheasant samples from control and contaminated sites, probably due to the small population sampled.

2.6.3.5 Samples of Chance and Supplemental Samples

Dieldrin was detected at 8 μ g/g in the liver of a coyote found dead in the ESA. No other analytes were detected. Brain and liver tissue was sampled in a great horned owl found dead near First Creek. The owl brain contained 10 μ g/g dieldrin, and 2 μ g/g DDE, while the liver contained 0.057 μ g/g mercury, 9 μ g/g dieldrin, and 5 μ g/g DDE. A golden eagle found on the RMA eastern border was sampled for brain and liver tissue, but no analytes were detected. Supplemental biota samples were provided by the USFWS, and both samples of chance and USFWS samples are summarized on Table ESA 2.6-4.

Complete tables and figures summarizing the contaminant levels found in all samples taken on RMA may be found in the RI Report for Biota (ESE, 1989/RIC 89054R01).

2.7 SUMMARY

Organic compounds detected in the soils of the ESA included a few detections near the

CRL of VHOs and VAOs and OSCM concentrations above the CRL at a few isolated spill sites. VTIOs and VAOs were detected in ESA-2b, the sanitary landfill (Site 30-4), and ESA-3d, the Section 31 toxic storage plots (Sites 31-6 and 31-7). OSCMs were detected in ESA-3d, ESA-3b, and ESA-3a, the Section 31 toxic storage plots, the Section 6 toxic storage yard, and the Section 5 toxic storage yard (Sites 31-6 and 31-7, Site 6-6 and Site 5-2, respectively). No apparent concentration trends are associated with VHO or VAO concentrations, and distribution patterns indicative of spills are associated with the OSCM concentrations. Metals were detected throughout the ESA, usually within or slightly above their indicator ranges. Metal concentrations above indicator ranges were found in all the ESA sites except the Section 5 toxic storage yard, although the highest metal concentrations were detected in ESA-4c, the Section 29 trench and mound, ESA-1, the surface burn sites (Sites 19-1, 20-1, 29-1 and 30-2), and ESA-2a, the Section 32 burn pits (Sites 32-5 and 32-6).

Detections of VHOs, OPHGBs, OCPs, arsenic, and ICP metals were found in surface water monitoring of First Creek in the ESA. Concentrations were relatively low level, and no contaminant patterns were noted. Zinc was the only analyte detected twice during the sampling, at both stations 08-001 and 24-002. All other analyte detections were single, nonrepeated hits.

Detections of VHOs, VAOs, OSCHs, DBCP, OCPs, arsenic, and ICP metals were found in the alluvial aquifer groundwater. The majority of organic compound detections occurred in samples collected near the North Boundary Containment System, which is discussed in the North Central Study Area Report. Repeat detections of dieldrin occurred at Well 24166, and repeat detections of chlorophenylmethyl sulfone occurred at Wells 24183 and 24188. All other organic analyte detections were single, nonrepeated hits. In most instances, ICP metals were analyzed for only once in samples collected from each well. Evidence does not indicate contaminant plumes occur in the alluvial aquifer of the ESA.

Detections of VHOs, VAOs, DBCP, OCPs, arsenic and ICP metals were found in the Denver Formation groundwater. Repeat detections of dieldrin occurred at Well 24120, and repeat detections of benzene and chlorobenzene occurred at Wells 24174 and 24175. Benzene was detected in two samples from Well 07005. All other analyte detections were single, nonrepeated hits. In most instances, ICP metals were analyzed for only once in samples collected from each well. Evidence does not indicate contaminant plumes in Denver Formation groundwater in the ESA.

The distribution of contaminants in ESA surface water and groundwater may have been presented differently than the neighboring study areas. Due to the limited numbers of detections in surface water and in the alluvial and Denver Formation groundwater systems in the ESA, the maximum concentrations were presented on contaminant distribution maps. The Southern, South Plants, Central, North Plants, and North Central study areas each presented surface water and groundwater data uniquely, and direct comparison of groundwater contaminant distribution maps among study areas may not be possible.

All structures existing in the ESA were identified and categorized as either contaminated, contaminated but cleanable, or uncontaminated. Of the 62 structures in the ESA, four are suspected to be contaminated, 36 are suspected to be contaminated but cleanable, and 22 are suspected to be uncontaminated. Based on visual observation, 14 structures are suspected to contain asbestos.

Air monitoring showed that the total suspended particulates observed in the ESA were below the Federal and State secondary ambient air quality standards. The maximum twenty-four hour concentrations of total suspended particulates of the ESA monitoring station were also below Federal and State standards.

Generally low levels of contaminants were found in biota sampling in the ESA. Of the few detections of contaminants, dieldrin was the most commonly detected analyte, followed by endrin, aldrin, arsenic, mercury, and DDE.

Table ESA 2.1-1 Phase I and II Analytes and Certified Reporting Limits for Eastern Study Area Soil Samples. Page 1 of 6.

		Certified R	Phase 1 Certified Reporting Limits (μg/g)	imits (µg/	(8)	Certifie	Phase II	Phase II Certified Reporting Limits	(g/gn)
Analytical Groups/Analytes	Method	CAL	ESE	MRI	DataChem	Method	CAL	ESE	DataChem
Volatile Halogenated Organics (VHOs)	Osı								
1,1-Dichloroethane	GC/MS	6.0	0.3	0.5	2	GC/HECD	ı	0.049	0.074
1,2-Dichloroethane	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.4	9.0	GC/HECD	ı	0.050	0.085
1,1-Dichlorochylene	GC/MS	i	1	ı	1	GC/HECD	ŧ	0.047	0.24
1,2-Dichloroethylene	CC/MS	0.3	0.3	8.0	2	GC/HECD	ı	0.051	0.26
1,1,2,2-Tetrachlorocthane*	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	GC/MS	1	0.3	0.3
1,1,1-Trichlorocthane	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	GC/HECD	ı	0.049	0.088
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	9.0	0.4	GC/HECD	ı	0.050	0.26
Carbon tetrachloride	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	GC/HECD	1	0.052	0.12
Chlorobenzene	CC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.3		GC/HECD	i	0.051	0,20
Chioroform	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	GC/HECD	:	0.052	0.068
Methylene chloride	CC/MS	0.7	0.3	ı	2	GC/HECD	ł	0.50	3.7
Tetrachloroethylene	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	GC/HECD	1	0.051	0.27
Trichloroethylene	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	9.0	0.5	GC/HECD	ı	0.050	0.14
Trichloropropene*	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	GC/MS	į	0.3	0.3
Volatile Hydrocarbons (VHCs)									
2-Butoxyethanol*	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	GC/MS	1	0.3	03
4-Hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone*	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	GC/MS	ı	0.3	0.3
1-Methyl-1,3-cyclopentadiene*	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	GC/MS	ı	0.3	0.3
2,2-Oxybiscthanol*	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	GC/MS	1	0.3	0.3
2-Pentanone*	CC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	CC/MS	ł	0.3	0.3
Bicycloheptadiene	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	8.0	0.4	GC/FID	ı	5.1	1.1
Dicyclopentadiene	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	GC/FID	ı	5.1	0.45
Methylcyclohexane*	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	CC/MS	1	0.3	0.3
Methylisobutyl ketone	GC/MS	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	GC/FID	1	5.2	9.0

Certification not received
 Significant nontarget compound without a CRL. The lower limit of detection is 10% of the internal standard for the method used. For the purpose of this report, a CRL" of 0.30 µg/g was used
 Ortho- and para- (o- and p-) Xylenes coelute under the GC conditions specified in this method

Table ESA 2.3-1/ESA-1 5/10/89 10:00 AM

Table ESA 2.1-1 Phase I and II Analytes and Certified Reporting Limits for Eastern Study Area Soil Samples. Page 2 of 6.

		į	Phase I				Phase	=	
		Certified	Reporting L	imits (µg/	(g)	Certifi	Certified Reporting Limits	: 11 19 Limits	(2)211)
Analytical Groups/Analytes	Method	CAL	ESE	MRI	DataChem	Method	CAL		-
Volatile Aromatic Organics (YAOs)								202	DataChem
Berzene Ethylbenzene m-Xylene o- and p-Xylene**	GC/MS GC/MS GC/MS GC/MS	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.5 0.3	0.9 0.3 0.5	0.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0	GC/PID GC/PID GC/PID GC/PID	1 1 1 1	0.081 0.043 0.053 0.086	0.085 0.16 0.26 0.39
Organosulfue Compounds. Mustacd-Agent Related (OSCMs)			!	?	7.	GC/PID	I	960:0	0.19
1,4-Oxathiane Chloroscetic acid Dithiane Thiodiglycol	GC/MS GC/MS	9 1 2 1	0.3 0.3	0.5	0.3	GC/FPD HPLC GC/FPD	: 1 1 4	0.90 18 0.60	1.7 36 1.4
Organosulfur Compounds. Herbicide Kelated (OSCHs)) [1	2.6	4. 2.
Benzohiazole Chlorophenylmethyl sulfide Chlorophenylmethyl sulfone Chlorophenylmethyl sulfoxide Dimethyldisulfide	GC/MS GC/MS GC/MS GC/MS	+ 4 4 7 0.6 7 7 0.8	0.3 0.3 4.4 0.3	0.3 0.4 1	0.9 0.3 0.3 20	GC/FPD GC/FPD GC/FPD GC/FPD GC/FPD	1111	0.53 1.1 2.4 2.3 0.70	2,4 9,4 £. 0,4,0 & £.

= Certification not received

Significant nontarget compound without a CRL. The lower limit of detection is 10% of the internal standard for the method used.
 For the purpose of this report, a
 Ortho- and para- (o- and p-) Xylenes coelute under the GC conditions specified in this method

Table ESA 2.3-1/ESA-1 5/10/89 10:00 AM

Page 3 of 6. Table ESA 2.1-1 Phase I and II Analytes and Certified Reporting Limits for Eastern Study Area Soil Samples.

		Phase 1 Certified Reporting Limits (µg/g)	Phase 1 eporting L	imits (µg/	8	Certifie	Phase II Certified Reporting Limits	e II ng Limits	(8/8n)
Analytical Groups/Analytes	Method	CAL	ESE	MRI	DataChem	Method	CAL	ESE	DataChem
Organophophorous Compounds. GB=Agent Related (OPHGBs)									
Diisopropylmethyl phosphonate Dimethylmethyl phosphonate Isopropylmethyl phosphonic acid Methylphosphonic acid Phosphoric acid, tributyl ester* Phosphoric acid, triphenyl ester*	GC/MS GC/MS GC/MS	0.3 _ _ 0.3 0.3	0.5 2 - - 0.3 0.3	0.3 - - 0.3 0.3	1	GC/FPD GC/FPD HPLC IONCHROM GC/MS GC/MS	0.050 0.050 4.7 - 0.3	0.11 2.6 2.0 0.3 0.3	1 1 1 1
Organophosphorous Compounds. Pesticide Related (OPHPs)									
Aurazine Malathion Parathion Supona Vapona	GC/MS GC/MS GC/MS GC/MS GC/MS	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3	0.7 0.6 0.7 0.5 0.3	0.5 2 2 0.9 0.3	0.3 0.9 3	GCAND GCAND GCAND GCAND GCAND	i t 1] [0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.70	
DBCP	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	9.0	0.3	GC/EC	0.014	0.0050	0.0050
Organonilrogen Compounds (ONCs) Caprolactun* Hydrazine Methylhydrazine n-Nitrosodinethylamine n-Nitrosodin-propylamine Unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine		1 1 1 1 1 4	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	GC/MS IONCHROM IONCHROM GC/NPD GC/NPD	1 1 1 1 1	11111	0.3 50 200 0.26 0.10 200

Certification not received
 Significant nontarget compound without a CRL. The lower limit of detection is 10% of the internal standard for the method used. For the purpose of this report, a CRL" of 0.30 μκ/g was used
 Ortho- and para- (o- and p-) Xylenes coelute under the GC conditions specified in this method

*

Table ESA 2.3-1/ESA-1 5/10/89 10:00 AM

Page 4 of 6. Phase I and II Analytes and Certified Reporting Limits for Eastern Study Area Soil Samples. Table ESA 2.1-1

	-	Certified F	Phase 1 Reporting 1	Phase 1 Certified Reporting Limits (µg/g)	.	Certifie	Phas d Reporti	Phase II Certified Reporting Limits	(8/8n)
Analytical Groups/Analytes	Method	CAL	ESE	MRI	DataChem	Method	CAL	ESE	DataChem
Eluaroacetic Acid		1	į	ŧ	ı	IONCHROM	ı	2.0	1
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrucarbons (PAUS)	PAlis								
Fluoranthene	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.3
Methylnaphakne*	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.3
richalduche*	CC/MS	5.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.3
	OC/M3	C.O	0.3	0.0	0.3	CC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.3
Semivolatile Halogenated Organics (SILOS)	inos)								
Hexachlorobenzene*	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.3
Hexachlorobutadiene*	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	03
Hexachlorocyckycentadiene	GC/MS	0.3		_	9.0	GL/EC	1	0.0026	0.0018
Pentachlorobenzene*	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	GC/MS	03	0.3	0.3
Tetrachlorobenzene*	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.3
Trichlorobenzene*	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	GC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.3

Certification not received
 Significant nonlarget compound without a CRL. The lower limit of detection is 10% of the internal standard for the method used. For the purpose of this report, a CRL" of 0.30 µg/g was used
 Ortho- and para- (o- and p-) Xylenes coelute under the GC conditions specified in this method

Table ESA 2.3-1/ESA-1 5/10/89 10:00 AM

Table ESA 2.1-1 Phase I and II Analytes and Certified Reporting Limits for Eastern Study Area Soil Samples. Page 5 of 6.

		Certified	Phase 1 Certified Reporting	l Limits (µg/g)	8)	Certif	Phase II Certified Reporting Limits	ie II ing Limits	(8/8n)
Analytical Groups/Analytes	Method	CAL	ESE	MRI	DataChem	Method	CAL	ESE	DataChem
Organochlorine Pesticides (OCPs)									
Aldrin	GC/MS	0.3	6.0	0.5	0.3	GC/EC	i	0.0018	0.0019
Chlordane	GC/MS	9.0	_	9	2	CC/EC	ı	0.11	0.023
Dichlorodiphenylethane (DDE)	CC/MS	0.3	0.3	0.5	9.0	CC/EC	ı	0.0010	0.0024
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT)	CC/MS	9.0	0.4	7	0.5	CC/EC	ı	0.050	0.0020
Dicklain	CC/MS	0.3	0.3	9.0	0.3	CC/EC	ı	0.0012	0.0033
Endrin	CC/MS	0.3	0.7	4	0.5	CC/EC	ı	0.0010	0.0058
Isotrin	CC/MS	0.3	0.3	9.0	0.3	CC/EC	ı	0.0011	0.0011
Arsenic	GFAA	5.0	4.7	2.5	2.5	GFAA	5.0	4.7	2.5
Mercurx	CVAA	0.060	0.050	0.070	0.050	CVAA	0.060	0.050	0.050
ICP Metals									
Cadmium	ICP	0.66	0.90	0.51	0.74	ICP 1	0.66	0.90	0.74
Copper	<u>5</u>	4.6 4.9	4.8 4.8	4. 6. 4. 0.	0.7 4.7	<u> </u>	5.7 4.9	, 4 5 %	0.4
Lead Zinc	5 5 5	13 9.5	17 16	16 28	8.4 8.7	C C C	13 9.5	17	8.7

Certification not received
 Significant nontarget compound without a CRL. The lower limit of detection is 10% of the internal standard for the method used. For the purpose of this report, a CRL." of 0.30 µg/g was used
 Ortho- and para- (o- and p-) Xylenes coelute under the GC conditions specified in this method

Table ESA 2.3-1/ESA-1 5/10/89 10:00 AM

Notes:

CAL	ĸ	Califonia Analytical Laboratory, W. Sacramento, California.
ESE	11	Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc., Gainesville, Florida.
MRI	11	Midwest Research Institute, Kansas City, Missouri.
DutaChem	H	formerly UBTL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Method:

Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry.	Gas chromatography/flame ionization detector.	Gas chromatography/Hall electrolytic conductivity detector.	Gas chromatography/photoionization detector.	Gas chromatography/flame photometric detector.	Gas chromatography/electron capture.	Gas chromatography/nitrogen phosphorous detector.	Cold vapor atomic absorption,	Graphite furnace atomic absorption.	Inductivity coupled plasma.	Ion chromatography.	High performance figured chromatography.
Ħ	H	H	H	H	11	11	Ħ	11	Н	Ħ	H
CC/MS	GC/FID	GC/HECD	GC/PID	GC/FPD	CC/EC	GC/NPD	CVAA	GFAA	ICP	IONCHROM	HPLC

Source: EBASCO, April 1989.

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 1 of 30.

			ESA-1, Surface Burn	Burn Sites		
Total Borings	Phase	i Analyses			Phase II Analyses	
Total Samples		113			CA 4	
	1		동			3
	Frequency of	Range	Range	Frequency of	Range	Range
Analytical Groups and Analytes Detected	Detections/1	(6/6rl)	(µg/g) ^{/2}	Detections/1	(6/6 n)	(µq/q)/2
Volatile Halogenated Organics (VHOs)						
1,1-Dichloroethane	8/0	BCRL	0.3-0.5	2		
1,2-Dichloroethane	**	nCp.	0.0-0.0	2 2		}
1.1-Dichloreethylene	2	DCNE	4.0-C.0	2 5	1	1
1 2-Dichlore-thylene) S	1970	1 .	2 5	l	1
1 1 2 2. Telenchloscosthanat		DCNL	0.0-0.0	2	1	1
	2 :	i	i	QZ	1	1
1,1,1-1 richloncethane	8/0	BCRL	0.3-0.5	QN	1	i
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	8/0	BCRL	0.3-0.6	QN	1	
Carbon Tetrachloride	8/0	BCRL	0.3-0.4	Q	1	! !
Chlorobenzene	8/0	BCRL	0.3	Q	ļ	!
Chloroform	8/0	BCRL	0.3-0.7	Q	ļ	
Tetrachloroethylene	8/0	BCRL	0.3-0.5	ĝ	<i>:</i>	1
Trichloroethylene	8/0	BCRL	0.3-0.6	É		1
Trichloropropene*	QN	1		2	l I	
Methylene Chloride.	0/4	BCRL	0.3	S	i	ı
Volatile Hydrocarbons (VHCs)	Ş			į		
4-Hudrovy-4-method-rentange	2 2	i	I	2 9	I	i
1-Mathul 1 3 and becaused in the	<u> </u>	i	ı	2	e de la compa	ł
1-Meuryl-1, 3-cyclopentagione	Q.	ı	ı	Q Z	ļ	i
2,2-Oxybisethanol*	13	0.5-1.0	!	QN	ı	ł
Z-Pentanone*	ΩN	ı	I	QZ	1	ı
Bicycloheptadiene	8/0	BCRL	0.3-0.8	QN	ł	: 1

At or Below Upper Indicator Level Micrograms per gram. BUIL

8/81

= Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups. 2

= Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used.

= Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution effect for some sample analyses.

= There is no CRL for tentatively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is not.

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil €∵்3 Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 2 of 30.

			ESA-1. Surface Burn Sites	Burn Sites			
Total Borings Total Samples	Phase	se I Analyses 32 113			Phase II Analyses		
Analytical Groups and Analytes Detected	Frequency cf Detections/1	Range (µg/g)	CRL Range (ug/g)/2	Frequency of	Range	CR. Range	
Dicyclopentadiene Methylcyclohexane* Methylisobutyl Ketone	0/113 ND 0/8	BCRL BCRI	0.3-6	0/1 ND	(µg/q) BCRL	(µ9/9/ ² 0.3	
Volatile Aromatic Organics (VAOs)	·		0.4-0.5	Q	l	1	
Ethylbenzene m-Xylene o- and p-Xylene Toluene	880 880 871 870 870 870	BCRL BCRL BCRL 0.7	0.3-1 0.3-0.4 0.3 0.5	2222	1111	1111	
Organosulfur Compounds Mustard - Agent Related (OSCMs) 1,4-Oxathiane	0/113	BCRL	O	Q 3	· -	1	
Chloroaceuc acid Dithiane Thiodiglycol	ND 0/113 ND	BCRL -	0.3-2	2 S S	BCRL _ BCRL	0.3-0.9	
Organessulfur Compounds Herbscide Related (OSCHs) Benzothiazole Chlorophenylmethyl sulfide Chlorophenylmethyl sulfone Chlorophenylmethyl sulfone Chlorophenylmethyl sulfoxide Dimethyldisulfide	1 0/113 0/113 0/8	0.5 BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL	0.3 0.3 0.3-0.4 0.3-4	N 0/4 4/0 0/4 0/4	BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL	0.3-1 0.3-2 0.3-2	

Indicator Range BUIL

At or Below Upper Indicator Level

Micrograms per gram.

8/8 SQ

= Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups.

= Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used. 7

Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution effect for some sample analyses.
 There is no CRL for tentaively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is not.

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summery of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 3 of 30.

			ESA-1. Surface Burn Sites	Burn Sites		
Total Borings Total Samoles	phas	Phase I Analyses 32 113			Phase II Analyses	
	Frantishov of	Bando	CP.	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	0	SR.
Analytical Groups and Analytes Detected	Detections/1	(Б/Бл)	2/(β/βη)	Detections/1	(6/5ft)	ra:ng• (μg/g) ^{/2}
Organophosphorous Compounds/ GB-Agent Related (OPHGBs)						
Diisopropylmethyl phosphonate Dimethylmethyl phosphonate	0/113 0/113	BCRL BCRL	0.3 2-3	0/1 0/1	BCRL BCRL	0.3-0.11
Isopropylmethyl phosphonic acid	Q :	ŀ	***	Q	i	i
Methylphosphonic acid	2 2	!	!	2 2	1	l
Phosphoric acid, triphenyl ester* Phosphoric acid, triphenyl ester*	22	1 1	1!	S S	1 1	1 1
Organophosphorous Compounds/ Pesticide Related (OPHPs)						
Atrazine	0/113	BCRL	0.5-0.7	0/1	BCRL	0.5
Malathion Parathion	0/113 0/113	BCRL	0.6-2 0.7-2	0/1 0/1	BCRL	0.6 0.7
Supona Vapona	0/113 0/113	BCRL BCRL	0.5-0.9 0.3	0/1 0/1	BCRL BCRL	0.5 0.3
Dibromcchloropropane	0/113	BCBL	9.9-0.6	0/1	BCRL	0.3
Organonitrogen Compounds (ONCs) Hydrazine	QN	I	i	æ	1	I
Methylhydrazine	Q.	i	i	2	l	1
n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	2 2	ı	ı	2 2	i	1
n-Nitrosodimetnylanıne Unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine	22	1 1	1 1	2 2	1 1	1 1

Indicator Range ×

At or Below Upper Indicator Level BUIL

Micrograms per gram.

Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups. 8/8 2

= Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used. =

 Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution effect for some sample analyses.
 There is no CRL for tentatively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is not. 7

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 4 of 30.

Į

			ESA-1, Surface Burn Sites	Burn Sites	:	
Total Borings Total Samples	Phase	I Analyses 32 113			Phase II Analyses	
	Frequency of	Rande	CAL	Frantianov of	P. Constant	ਲ ਲ
Analytical Groups and Analytes Detected	Detections/1	(5/5 n)	² /(β/βη)	Detections ^{/1}	(6/6n)	range (uq/q)/2
Fluorescetic Acid	Q	ł	1	QN	1	
Polynuckear Aramatic Hydroxarbons (PAHs)	٠					
Fluoranthene*	Q	ł	1	QN.	į	ı
Methylnapht:hlene*	\$	0.5-1	0.3	S	1	ļ
Phenanthrene*	2	1.20	0.3	QN	ı	1
Pyrene*	Q	i	1	Q	ì	ı
Semivolatile Halogenated Organics (SHOs)						
Hexachlorobenzene*	QN	I	ı	QZ	1	ı
Hexachlorobutadiene*	S	1	ţ	QN.	I	!
Hexachlerocyclopentadiene	0/113	BCRL	_	0/1	BCRL	
Pentachlorobenzene*	2	ı	I	S	1	۰ ۱
Tetrachlorobenzene*	<u>Q</u>	i	ì	Q		i
Trichlorobenzene*	Q	1	I	Q	1	ì
Organechlorine Pesticides (OCPs)						
Aldrin	0/113	BCRL	0.5-0.9	1/0	BCRL	5.0
Chlordane	0/113	BCRL	1-6	0/1	BCRL	} -
Dichlorodiphenylethane	0/113	BCRL	0.3-0.5	1/0	BCRL	0.3
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane	0/113	BCRL	0.4-2	0/1	BCRL	0.4
Dieldrin	0/113	BCRL	0.3-0.6	0/1	BCRL	0.3
Endrin	0/113	BCRL	0.7-4	1/0	BCRL	0.7
Isodrin	0/113	BCRL	0.3.0.6	0/1	BCRL	0.3

Below Certified Reporting Limit.

Indicator Range

At or Below Upper Indicator Level BCII.

Micrograms per gram. %2 2

Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups.

= Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used. 7

= Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution effect for some sample analyses.

= There is no CRL for tentatively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is not.

ESA 2.1-2/ESA-1/Rev. 5/10/89

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Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 5 of 30.

			ESA-1. Surface Burn Sites	Burn Siles		
Total Borings Total Samples	Pha	Phase I Analyses 32 113			Phase II Analyses	
Analytical Groups and Analytes Detected	Frequency of Detections ^{/1}	Range (µg/g)	CRL Range (µg/g/ ²	Frequency of Detections ^{/1}	Range (100/0)	CRL Range
Arsenic_(IR=CRL-10)	2/113	15-20	4.7-5.2	QN	75.5.7	- 16/64)
Mercury (IR=CRL-0.10)	2/113	0.16-0.32	0.050-0.070	Q	i	I
ICP Metals Cadmium (IR=CRL-2.0) Chronium (IR=25-40) Copper (IR=20-35) Lead (IR=25-40) Zinc (IR=60-80)	11/113 5/113 13/113 14/113	2.1-5.1 44-56 36-130 41-110 81-120	0.51-0.90 7.2-7.4 4.8-4.9 16-17 16-28	8 8 8 8 8	1111	1 11111

Indicator Range

At or Below Upper Indicator Level BUIL

18/8 2 = 1

= Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used. Micrograms per gram.
Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups.

Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups. 7

= Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution

effect for some sample analyses.

= There is no CRL for tentatively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is not.

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 6 of 30,

	å		ESA-2. Burlel	Trench Sites		
Total Borings Total Samples		se i Analyses 48	!		Phase II Analyses	
		1	ਝ		105	
Analytical Groups and Analytes Detected	Detections/1	Range (µq/q)	Range	Frequency of	Range	CPit.
Yolatile Halogenated Organics (VHOs)			18784	Detections'	(6/6 n)	(µg/g)/2
1,1-Dichloroethane	12/0	DCD!	•			
1,2-Dichloroethane	12/0	DCRL	0.3-2	0/37	BCRI	6 1000
1.1-Dichloroethylene	Ŝ	מר אך מר אם	0.3-0.6	0/37	RCRI	7-/0:0
1,2-Dichloroethylene	6/32	מל אך מליטו	0.3	0/20	RCRI	0.08-0.6
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane*	Ê	DL.KL	0.3-2	0/37	RCRI	0.7
1,1,1-Trichloræthane	177	i ~	1 ;	S		0.3-2
1,12-Trichloricethane	100	6.70	0.3-0.4	3/37	0.5.1	1 8
Carbon Tetrachloride	120	אר אני. מינים:	0.3-0.6	0/37	RCR!	0.09-0.4
Chlorobenzene	1./0	מל אנו מליטו	0.03-0.4	16/0	BCRI	0.3-0.4
Chlorotorm	1//1	DC KL.	0.3.2	0/37	BCRL	0.1-0.3
Tefrachloroethylene	1//1	7 7	0.3	0/37	BCRL	7-7-0 0-20-0
Tentrol	1//0	IK.KI.	0.5	0/37	BCRL:	0.2-03
memoropropene*	Î	!	0.2-0.0	2/37	0.50-1	0.1-0.5
Methylene Chlonde	4/55	-	, ,	S L	1	•
Volatile Hydroxarbons (VHCs)		-	7.1.0	3/37		0.7-2
2-Butoxyethanol*	ź					
4-Hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentinone*	ê ê	ł	1	Q.	ī	
1-Methyl-1,3-cyclopentatione.	Ê	i	I	Q.	ı	!
2, Oxybiscthinol*	Î	ì	ł	Q	ļ	***
2-Pentanone*	Ê	•	!	ΩN	1	i
Bicycloheptadiene	1770	BCRL	0.3.0.8	ON O	1	
				0170	BCRL	0.3-0.4

Indicator Range

At or Below Upper Indicator Level BUIL

Micrograms per gram

Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups. 7 **2** 5 7 7

= Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used. 7

= Cerufied Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution

= There is no CRL for tentatively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area, Page 7 of 30.

Total Boings Finese I Analyses Phase I Analyses Phase I Analyses Phase I Analyses Phase I Analyses I				ESA-2. Burial Trench Sites	Trench Siles		
135 148 35 148 35 148 35 148 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 3		Phas	-				
Frequency of Pange Frequency of Pange Frequency of Delections Hange	Total Borings Total Samples		8 57 8 57			35 105	
Frequency of Deliactions /1 Range (1959) Frequency of Deliactions /1 Range (1959) Frequency of Deliactions /1 Range (1959) Part (1959)	-			SP			ਲ
Of 125 BCRL 0.3-6 0.729 BCRL ND — 0.3-6 0/29 BCRL ND — 0.3-0 0/18 BCRL 0/71 BCRL 0.3-0 0/18 BCRL 1/71 0.3-0.5 0.3-0 0/10 BCRL 1/71 0.8 0.7-0.8 0/40 BCRL 1/71 5 0.3-0.8 0/40 BCRL 1/71 5 0.3-0.8 0/40 BCRL 1/71 5 0.3-0.8 0/40 BCRL 0/71 BCRL 0.3-0.6 0/40 BCRL 0/125 BCRL 0.3-0.6 0/40 BCRL 0/126 BCRL 0.3-0.6 0/20 BCRL 0/127 BCRL 0.3-0.6 0/20 BCRL 0/128 BCRL 0.3-0.6 0/20 BCRL 0/129 BCRL 0.3-0.6 0/20 BCRL 0/129 BCRL 0.3-0.6		Frequency of	Range	Range	Frequency of	Range	Range
0/125 BCRL 0.3-6 0/29 BCRL ND	Analytical Groups and Analytes Detected	Detections ⁷¹	(6/6rl)	ر(6/6n) رح	Detections'	(6/6rl)	2/g/gц)
ND	Dicyclopentadiene	0/125	BCRL	0.3-6	0/29	BCRL	0.3-0.6
0/71 BCRL 0.3-2 0/18 BCRL 4/71 0.3-0.5 0.3 5/40 0.014-0.5 0 0/71 BCRL 0.3-0.4 0/40 BCRL 0	Methylcyclohexane	Z	i		Q	ì	i
471 0.3-0.5 0.3 5/40 0.014-0.5 0 071 BCRL 0.3-0.4 0/40 BCRL 17.1 0.8 0.7-0.8 0/40 BCRL 17.1 0.8 0.7-0.8 0/40 BCRL 17.1 0.3-6 0.3-0.6 0/40 BCRL 17.1 BCRL 0.3-0.6 0/40 BCRL 17.1 BCRL 0.3-0.6 0/20 BCRL 0.3-0.8 BCRL 0.3-1 0.3-1 0/20 BCRL 0.3-1 0.3-1 0/20 BCRL 0.3-1 0.3-1 0/20 BCRL 0.3-1 0.3-1 0.3-1 0/20 BCRL 0.3-1 0.3-1 0.3-1 0.3-1 0.3-1 0.3-1 0.3-1 0.3-1 0.3-1 0.3-1 0.3-1 0.3-1 0.3-1 0.3-2 0.3-0.6 0/20 BCRL 0.3-1 0.3-1 0.3-2 0.3-0.6 0/20 BCRL 0.3-1 0.3-2 0.3-0.6 0/20 BCRL 0.3-0.3-0.6 0/20 BCRL 0.3-0.6 0/20 BCRL 0.3-0.2 0/20 B	Methylisobutyl Kenone	11/0	BCRL	0.3-2	0/18	BCRL	0.3-0.7
471 0.3-0.5 0.3 5/40 0.014-0.5 0 0771 BCRL 0.3-0.4 0/40 BCRL 0.3-0.4 0/40 BCRL 0.3-6 0/20 BCRL 0/3-8 BCRL 0/3-8 BCRL 0/3-7 0/20 BCRL 0/3-8 BCRL 0/3-8 BCRL 0/3-7 0/20 BCRL 0/125 BCRL 0.3-7 0/20 BCRL 0/125 BCRL 0.3-0 0.3-6 0/20 BCRL 0/125 BCRL 0.3-0 0.3-0 0/20 BCRL 0/125 BCRL 0/120 B	Volatile Aromatic Organics (VAOs)						
1/71 BCRL 0.3-0.4 0/40 BCRL 1/71 0.8 0.3-5 0/40 BCRL 1/71 0.8 0.3-5 0/40 BCRL 1/71 0.8 0.3-5 0/40 BCRL 1/71 BCRL 0.3-6 0/40 BCRL 1/71 BCRL 0.3-6 0/20 BCRL 0/125 BCRL 0.3-7 0/20 BCRL 0/125 BCRL 4 0/20 BCRL 1/71 BCRL 0.3-4 0/20 BCRL 1/71 BCRL 0.3-6 0/20 BCRL 1/71 BCRL 0.3-0.6 0/20 BCRL 1/71 BCRL 0/20 0/20 1/71 BCRL 0/20	Вепленс	4/71	0.3-0.5	0.3	5/40	0.014-0.5	0.085-0.3
1/71 0.8 0.7-0.8 0/40 BCRL 1/71 5 0.3-5 0/40 BCRL 1/71 5 0.3-5 0/40 BCRL BCRL 0.7-0.8 0/40 BCRL BCRL 0.3-0.6 0/40 BCRL BCRL 40 0/22 BCRL BCRL 0/3-7 0/20 BCRL BCRL 0/3-7 0/20 BCRL BCRL 0/3-8 BCRL 0/3-7 0/20 BCRL BCRL 0/3-8 BCRL 0/20 BCRL BCRL 0/3-4 0/20 BCRL BCRL 0/3-6 0/20 BCRL BCRL 0/3-0.6 0/20 BCRL BCRL 0/3-0.6 0/20 BCRL BCRL 0/3-20 0/25 BCRL 0/3-20 0/3-20 0/25 BCRL 0/3-20 0/25 BCRL 0/3-20 0/25 BCRL 0/3-20 0/25 BCRL 0/3-20 0/3-20 0/25 BCRL 0/3-20 0/25 BCRL 0/3-20 0/3-20 0/25 BCRL 0/3-20 0/3-20 0/25 BCRL 0/3-20 0/3-20 0/25 BCRL 0/3-20 0/3-20 0/3-20 0/25 BCRL 0/3-20	Ethylbenzene	11/0	BCRL	0.3-0.4	0/40	BCRL	0.2-0.4
1/71 5 0.3-5 0.40 BCRL	m-Xylene	17/1	8.0	0.7-0.8	0/40	BCRL	0.3-0.7
(OSCMs) (0/125) BCRL 0.3-0.6 0/40 BCRL (0/125) BCRL 0.3-6 0/20 BCRL (0/125) BCRL 40 0/20 BCRL (0/125) BCRL 40 0/20 BCRL (0/125) BCRL 0.3-7 0/20 BCRL (0/125) BCRL 4 0/20 BCRL (15) BCRL 0.3-7 0/90 BCRL (15) BCRL 0.3-4 0/20 BCRL (15) BCRL 0.3-4 0/20 BCRL (15) BCRL 0.3-0.6 0/20 BCRL (17) BCRL 0.3-0.6 0/20 BCRL (0/125)	o- and p-Xylene	171	\$	0.3-5	0/40	BCRL	0.3-5
OSCMs O/125 BCRL O.3-6 O/20 BCRL O/38 BCRL A0 O/22 BCRL O/38 BCRL A1 O/22 BCRL O/35 BCRL A4 O/20 BCRL O/38 BCRL A4 O/20 BCRL If ide	Toluene	11/0	BCRL	0.3-0.6	0/40	BCRL	0.2-0.3
OSCM3)	Organosulfur Compounds					÷	
O/125 BCRL O.3-6 O/20 BCRL O/38 BCRL A0 O/22 BCRL O/125 BCRL A1 O/20 BCRL O/125 BCRL A O/20 BCRL O/126 BCRL O.3-4 O/20 BCRL Ifide	Mustard - Agent Related (OSCMs)			,	\$ \$		
10,125 BCRL 40 0/22 BCRL 0/125 BCRL 41 0/20 BCRL 0/125 BCRL 4 0/20 BCRL 10,13 BCRL 0.3-4 0/20 BCRL 11	1,4-Oxathiane	0/125	BCRL	0.3-6	0/20	BCKL	0.3-6
Solution	Chloroacetic acid	0/38	BCRL	9	0/22	BCRL	07.
Solution	Dithiane	0/125	BCRL	0.3-7	0/20	BCKL	0.3-7
Solution	Thickfiglycol	0/38	BCRL	4	0/22	BCRL	0.3
Le 0/125 BCRL 0.34 0/20 BCRL BCRL 0.3-4 0/20 BCRL BCRL 0.3-0.6 0/20 BCRL 0.3-0.6 0/20 BCRL 0.3-0.6 0/71 BCRL 0.3-20 0/25 BCRL	Organosulfur Compounds Herbicide Related (OSCH8)						
nethyl sulfide 0/125 BCRL 0.3-4 0/20 BCRL nethyl sulfone 2/125 0.9-2 0.3-0.6 0/20 BCRL nethyl sulfoxide 0/125 BCRL 0.3-0.6 0/20 BCRL lide 0/71 BCRL 0.3-20 0/25 BCRL	Benzothiazole	Q	i	ł	6/0	BCRL	
2/125 0.9-2 0.3-0.6 0/20 BCRL 14 0/125 BCRL 0.3-0.6 0/20 BCRL 15 0/71 BCRL 0.3-20 0/25 BCRL	Chlorophenylmethyl sulfide	0/125	BCRL	0.34	0/20	BCRL	0.34
de 0/125 BCRL 0.3-0.6 0/20 BCRL 0.3-20 0/25 BCRL	Chlorophenylmethyl sulfone	2/125	0.9-2	9.0-2.0	0/20	BCRL	0.4-7
0/71 BCRL 0.3-20 0/25 BCRL	Chlorophenylmethyl sulfoxide	0/125	BCRL	9.3-0.6	0/20	BCRL	0.3-2
	Dimethyldisullide	1 <i>LI</i> (0	BCRL	0.3-20	0/25	BCRL	0.70-20

Indicator Range

BUIL

At or Below Upper Indicator Level Micrograms per gram. 8/81 N

Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups.

= Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used. 7

= Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution effect for some sample analyses

= There is no CRL for tentatively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is not.

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 8 of 30.

1	la		ESA-2, Burlal Trench Siles	Trench Siles		
Total Borings Total Samples		Phase I Analyses 48 126			Phase II Analyses	
Analytical Groups and Analytes Detected	Frequency of Detections 11	Range	CRL Range	Frequency of	105 Range	CRL
Organophosophonus Compounds/ GB-Agent Related (OPHGRs)		(Ruffel)	- (b/6/d)	Detections/1	(6/6rl)	(µ9/9) ^{/2}
Diisopropylmethyl phosphonate	0/125	BCRL	03.3	0		
Isopropylmethyl phosphonic acid	0/39 81/0	BCRL BCRL	2-3 06-5	0/17	BCRL	0.1-0.5
Phosphoric acid, tributyl ester* Phosphoric acid, triphenyl ester*	2 2 2	1 !	311	77/0 0/22 0/N	BCRL 	2-10
Organophosphorous Compounds/ Pesticide Relayd (OPITIE)	2	I	ı	QN.	1 1	11
Aurzine	70136					
Malathion Parathion	0/126	BCRL BCRL	0.3-0.7 $0.3-2$	0/12	BCRL:	0.3-0.7
Зирона V арона	0/176 0/126	BCRL BCRL	0.3-2	0/12 0/12 0/13	BCRL BCRL	0.3-0.6
Dibromochloropropane	0/128	BCRL	0.3-3	0/12	BCRL	0.3-0.5 0.3
Organenitogen Compounds (ONCs)		Ju Ju	0.3-2	0/29	BCRL	0.3-2
nyuazine Mehylhydrazine	Q C	I	1	N	1	
n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine n-Nitrosodimethylamine	222	1 1	1 1	2 2	1	1 1
Unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine	S S	1 1	1 1	Q Q	111	111
						-

Below Certified Reporting Limit. Indicator Range

At or Below Upper Indicator Level BUIL

Micrograms per gram. 8/81 Z

= Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used. Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups. 7

Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution effect for some sample analyses.
 There is no CRL for untatively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is not.

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 9 of 30.

			ESA-2. Burlat Trench Sites	Trench Sites		
Total Borings Total Samoles	Phase	Phase I Analyses			Phase II Analyses 35	
Analytical Groups and Analytes Detected	Frequency of Detections/1	Range (µg/g)	CAL Range (µg/g)/ ²	Frequency of Detections/1	Range (µg/g)	CRL Range (µg/g)/2
Eluoroacetic Acid	GN	1	1	1/22	19	2.0
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydroxarbons (PAHs) Fluoranthene*	QN	ı	ı	Q	1	I
Methylnaphtahlene*	S	ļ	ļ	QN	ı	ı
Phenanthrene*	Q	1	ı	QN	i	1
Pyrene*	QN		1	QN	1	l
Semivolatile Halogenated Organics (SHOs)						
Hexachlorobenzene*	Q	i	1	Q	}	1
Hexachtorobutadiene*	R	•		QX	I	1
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0/125	BCRL	0.3-1	0/22	BCRL	0.002-1
Pentachlorobenzene*	S	i	ı	ΩŽ		i
Terrachlorobenzene*	Q	i	i	ΩN ON	ı	1
Trichlorobenzene*	QN	1	I	Q Z	ì	1
Organochlorine Pesticides (OCPs) Aldrin Chlordane Dichlorodiphenylethane Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorocthane	1/125 0/125 0/125 0/125 1/125	2 BCRL BCRL BCRL 20	0.3 0.6-6 0.3-0.6 0.4-2 0.3-0.6	1/22 0/22 0/22 0/22 1/22	0.5 BCRL BCRL BCRL 0.003	0.002-0.9 0.02-0.2 0.001-0.3 0.002-0.6 0.001-0.3
Endrin Isodrin	0/125 0/125	BCRL BCRL	0.3-0.6	0/22 0/22	BCRL BCRL	0.901-0.7 0.001-0.3

Indicator Range

At or Below Upper Indicator Level

Micrograms per gram BUIL

Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups. 18/8 N

= Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used.

= Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution

effect for some sample analyses.

= There is no CRL for tentatively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is not.

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 10 of 30.

			ESA-2. Burial Trench Sites	French Sites		
Total Borings Total Samples	Phase	Phase I Analyses 48 126			Phase II Analyses 35	
Analytical Groups and Analytes Detected	Frequency of Detections ^{/1}	Range (µg/g)	СР. Рапуе (µg/g) ^{/2}	Frequency of Detections/1	Range (µq/q)	CPL Range
Arsenic (IR=CRL-10)	2/125	14-32	2.5-5.2	0/16	BUIL	4.7
Mercury (IR=CRL-0.10)	3/125	0.15-0.81	0.050-0.06	6/ 0	BUIL	0.050
ICP Metals Cadmium (IR=CRL-2.0) Chromium (IR=25-40) Copper (IR=20-35) Lead (IR=25-40) Zinc (IR=60-80)	8/125 0/125 23/125 8/125 28/125	3.1-50 BUIL 36.340 43.3,400 81-57,000	0.51-1.0 6.5-7.4 2.0-4.7 5-16 8.7-9.5	1/33 0/33 1/33 1/33 5/33	59 BUIL 200 46 83-130	0.70 6.0 4.7-4.9 8.0-13

Indicator Range

BUIL

8/8 Z

= At or Below Upper Indicator Level = Micrograms per gram. = Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups.

= Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used.

= Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution effect for some sample analyses.
= There is no CRL for untatively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the intermistanded for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is not. 2

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 11 of 30.

			ESA-3, Toxic Storage Sites	Storage Sites		
Total Borious	Phase				Phase II Analyses	
Total Samples		86 239			42	
	,		5			Œ.
	Frequency of	Range	Range	Frequency of	Range	Range
Anarytical Groups and Anarytes Detected	Detections' '	(6/6 ಗ)	_{>/} (6/6π)	Detections ^{/1}	(b/6rl)	(μg/g)/2
Volatile Halogenated Organics (VHOs)						
1,1-Dichloroethane	61/0	BCRL	0.9-2	0.27	RCP1	,00
1,2-Dichlorcethane	61/0	BCRL	0.3-0.6	120	BCP1	2.5.0
1,1-Dichloroethylene	S	i	!	S	ו ער	0.3-0.0
1,2-Dichloroethylene	Q.	i	ł	0/22	RCB1	033
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane*	QZ	i	I	-	0.6	7-50
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	61/0	BCRL	0.3-0.4	107	S: C	70.00
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	61/0	BCRL	0.3-0.4	0.77	aCR!	4.0-5.0
Carbon Tetrachloride	61/0	BCRL	0.3	0.727	BCRL	0.5.0.4
Chlorobenzene	61/0	BCRL	0.3-2	0/27	BCRL	C-1. 0
Chloroform	61/0	BCRL	0.3	0/27	BCRL	200
Tetrachloroethylene	61/1	0.3	0.3	0/27	BCRL	0.2-0.3
Trichloroethylene	61/0	BCRL	0.3-0.5	127	0.8	0.3-0.5
Trichloropropene*	S	i	i	Q	ļ	
Methylene Chloride	61/0	BCRL	0.7-2	0/27	BCRL	0.7-2.0
Volatile Hydrocarbons (VHCs)						
2-Butoxyethanol*	2	0.3	0.3	2	į	1
4-Hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone*	QX	i	1	2	1	ł 1
I-Methyl-1,3-cyclopentatiene*	Q Z	ŀ	i	Q		ł
2,2-Oxybisethanol*	SZ.	ı	-	Q	1	' 1
2-Pentanone•	CZ.	1	ı	2	ł	
Bicycloheptadiene	61/0	BCRL	0.3-0.4	0/27	BCRL	0.3-0.4

Indicator Range

At or Below Upper Indicator Level Micrograms per gram. 8/8 n BUIL

= Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used. = Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups.

= Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution

effect for some sample analyses.

= There is no CRL for tentatively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is not.

ESA 2.1-2/ESA-1/Rev. 5/10/89

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 12 of 30.

		- 1	ESA-3. Toxic Storage Sites	Storage Sites		
Total Borings Total Samples	a	Phase I Analyses 86 29			Phase II Analyses	
Analytical Groups and Analytes Detected	Frequency of Detections/1	Range (µg/g)	CRL Range (uq/q)/2	Frequency of	Range	CPL Range
Dicyclopentadiene Methylcyclohexane* Methylisobutyl Ketone	0/143 ND 0/19	BCRL -	0.4-1	0/65 ND	BCRL -	(µg/g) ^{7,2}
Volatile Aromatic Organics (VAOs) Renzene			0.3-0.7	0/27	BCRL	0.3-0.7
Ethylbenzene m-Xylene	6/16 61/0 61/0	BCRL BCRL BCRL	0.3	72/0 72/0	BCRL BCRL	0.2-0.3
o- and p-Xylene Toluene	0/19 3/19	BCRL 0.9-1	0.7-0.8 0.3-5 0.3	0/27 0/27	BCRL BCRL	0.7
Organosulfur Compounds Mustard - Agent Related (OSCMs)				17/0	BCRL	0.2-0.3
1,4-Oxathiane Chloroxeetic acid Dithiane	2/139 0/37 5/139	0.6-0.9 BCRL	0.3-6	2/99 3/99	2.1-9.8	1.7 36
Thiodiglycol Organosulfur Compounds	4/158	6-30 6-30	0.3-7 3-4	4/99 † 0/99	14-330 BCRL	1.5 4
Herbicide Related (OSCHs) Benzothiazole Chlorophenylmethyl sulfide Chlorophenylmethyl sulfide	ND 0/139	BCRL	0.54	0/34	BCRL	7
Chlorophenyimethyl sulfoxide Dimethyldisulfide	0/139 0/139 0/19	BCRL BCRL BCRL	0.2-7 0.3-0.7 0.8-20	0/99 1/99 0/61	BCRL 9.3 BCRL	0.3-5 0.48 0.8-20
BCRI Balon Cities a					!	

Below Certified Reporting Limit. BCKL BUIL

Indicator Range

At or Below Upper Indicator Level

Micrograms per gram. 18/8 1 (8/8)

Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups.

Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used. 7

= Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution

effect for some sample analyses.

There is no CRL for tentatively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 13 of 30.

			ESA-3. Toxic Storage Sites	Storage Sites		
Total Borings	Phase				Phase II Analyses	
Total Samples		239			127	
	Ferminal	C	ਲੇ ਨ			ਝ
Analytical Groups and Analytes Detected	Detections/1	Hange (µq/q)	Hange (110/0)/2	Prequency of Detections/1	Range (110/n)	Range
Organophesphorous Compounds/ GB-Agent Related (OPHGBs)						(F.A.)
Dijsopropylmethyl phosphonate Dimethylmethyl phosphonate	0/155	BCRL	0.05-1	69/0	BCRL	0.05-1
Isopropylmethyl phosphonic acid	61/0	BCRL	0.03-2 5	0/43 1/43	BCRL 47	0.05 4.7
Methylphosphonic acid	Q.	!	j	Q	1	: 1
Phosphoric acid, tributyl ester	Q	i	ı	NO.	ı	1
Prosphoric acid, triphenyl ester	Q Z	!	1	Ð	ı	ı
Organophosphorous Compounds/ Pesticide Related (OPHPs						
Atrazine	0/139	BCRL	0.3-3	0/65	BCRL	0.3
Malathion	0/139	BCRL	0.3-0.7	9/0	BCRL	0.7
Parathion	0/139	BCRL	0.4-0.9	0/65	BCRL	6:0
Sulvona Vapona	0/139 0/139	BCRL BCRL	0.3-0.6	0/65 0/65	BCRL	9.6
Dibromochloropropane	0/143	BCRL	0.3-2	59/0	BCRL	0.3-2
Organonirogen Compounde (ONCs) Hydraxine Methylhydrazine n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine n-Nitrosodimethylamine Unsymmetrical dimethyl hydraxine	Q Q Q Q Q	1111	1111	22222	1111	1111

At or Below Upper Indicator Level BUIL

Micrograms per gram.

Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups. *82=

Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used.

= Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution effect for some sample analyses. 13

There is no CRL for tentatively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is not.

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 14 of 30.

			ESA-3. Toxic Sing 18 Siles	Story Je Sites		
Total Borings Total Samples		Phase I Analyses 86 239			Phase II Analyses	
Analytical Groups and Analytes Detected	Frequency of Detections ^{/1}	Range (µg/q)	CRL Range (110/03/2	Frequency of	127 Range	CRL Range
Eluoroacetic Acid	N		16.6.1	ME	(6/6 /)	(µg/g) ^{/2}
Polynucker Aromatic Hydroxarbons (PAHs) Fluoranthene*	Q	l		Ž į	ł	i
Methylnaphtahlene* Phenanthrene* Pyrene*	222		111	999	1 1 1	1 1
Semivolatile Halogenated Organics (SHO.)	Q.	I	1	QN	1	I 1
Hexachlorobenzene* Hexachlorobutadiene*	QX CX	į	I	QN	1	i
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene Pentachlorobenzene*	651/0 671/0	BCRL	0.3-0.6	ND 0/65	BCRL	1 1 2
Tetrachlorobenzene* Trichlorobenzene*	2 2 2 2	1 1	1 1	ON ON	j. 	2
Organischlorine Pesticides (OCPs)	<u>)</u>	ļ	I	Q Z	i	I
Aldrin Chlordane Dichloredishandashana	0/139	BCRL BCRL	0.3-0.6 0.6-2	0/65	BCRL	0.3
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane Dieldrin	0/139 0/139 0/139	BCRL BCRL BCRL	0.3-0.9 0.3-0.6 0.3-0.8	0/65	BCRL BCRL	2 0.6 0.5
Endrin Isodrin	0/139 0/139	BCRL BCRL	0.3-0.5	0/65 0/65 0/65	BCRL BCRL BCRL	0.3 0.5 0.3

Indicator Range

At or Below Upper Indicator Level BUIL

Micrograms per gram. 18/8 N

= Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups.

= Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used. 7

Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution effect for some sample analyses.
 There is no CRL for tentatively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is not.

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 15 of 30.

			ESA-3. Toxic Storana Silas	Storage Sites		
Total Borings Total Samples	Phas	Phase I Analyses 86 239			Phase II Analyses	
Analytical Groups and Analytes Detected	Frequency of Detections ^{/1}	Range (µg/g)	CRL Range (µg/g) ⁷²	Frequency of Detections ^{/1}	Range (uq/q)	CRL Range
Arsenic_(IR=CRL-10)	2/130	75-270	2.5-5	4/74	12-130	2.0
Mercury (IR=CRL-0.10)	0/130	BUIL	0.050-0.50	0/47	BUIL	0.050
ICP Metals Cadmium (IR=CRL-2.0)	1/130	4.3	0.66-0.74	2775	3136	ç
Chromium (IR=25-40)	0/130	BUIL	5.2-6.5	175	41.71	5.4
Copper (1R=20-35)	0/130	BUIL	4.74.9	\$770	i iu	2.5
Lead (IR=25-40)	4/130	42-140	8.4-13	2000	45.53	. 0
Zinc (IR=60-80)	0/130	81-550	8.7-9.5	8/75	82-180	0.8 0.8

Indicator Range

At or Below Upper Indicator Level BUIL

Micrograms per gram. 8/8 N

Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups.

= Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used. 7

= Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution effect for some sample analyses.

= There is no CRL for tentatively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is not.

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 16 of 30.

		- -	ESA-4. Munitions	Munitions Activity Sites		
Total Borings Total Samples		ie I Analyses 66 170			Phase II Analyses	
Analytical Groups and Analytes Detected	Frequency of Detections ^{/1}	Range (µ9/9)	CRL Range (110/0)/2	Frequency of	29 Range	CR. Range
Yolaule Halogenated Organics (VHOs) 1.1-Dichloroethane 1.2-Dichloroethane 1.1-Dichloroethylene 1.2-Dichloroethylene 1.1.2.2-Tetrachloroethane 1.1.2.2-Tetrachloroethane 1.1.2.2-Trichloroethane 1.1.2-Trichloroethane 1.1.2-Trichloroethane Carbon Tetrachloride Chloroform Tetrachloroethylene Trichloroethylene Trichloroethylene Trichloroptropene* Methylene Chloride 2-Butoxyethanol*	0/13 ND ND 0/13 0/13 0/13 0/13 0/13 0/13 0/13 0/13	BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL	0.3-0.5 0.3-0.4 0.3-0.8 0.3-0.5 0.3-0.5 0.3-0.5 0.3-0.5 0.3-0.6	Offections 7 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL	(49/9) ⁷² 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3
4-Hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone* 1-Methyl-1,3-cyclopentadiene* 2,2-Oxybisethanol* 2-Pentanone* Bicycloheptadiene	NO N	0.5-0.9 BCRL	0.3	2 2 2 2 8	2	11116
				•	DCNE	0.3

Indicator Level. BUIL

At or Below Upper Indicator Level

= Micrograms per gram. 8/8 n

= Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups.

= Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used.

Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution
 Fhere is no CRL for tentatively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is not.

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 17 of 30

			ESA-4. Munitions Activity Street	Activity Sites			
Total Borings	Pha	84 Analyses			Phase Il Analyees	•	1
Total Samples		8 <u>E</u>			- 6		
Anabelia Course and Anabelas Datasasa	Frequency of	Range	Cla	get de mameritime g	Hange	CRL Range	ı
Aliayinal Gloups and Aliayies Detected	Detections	(6/6rl)	, (6.5.4)	Chatter tains	(15, 75-5)	(49/9/2	
Dicyclopentadiene	0/161	BCRL	910	1.70	18.35	10	1
Methylcyclohexane*	QZ	į		7		60	
Methylisobutyl Ketone	0/13	BCRL	0.40.8	3 3	HC KI	10	
Volatile Aromatic Organics (VAOs)							
Вепzеве	0/13	BCRL	- 2 0	17/6	ia, 23	0.1	
Ethylbenzene	0/13	BCRL	1010	13/11			
m-Xylene	0/13	BCRL	~ 0	(1/6)			
o- and p-Xylene	0/13	HCRL	5 (1)	9.0			
Toluene	0/13	BCRL	~ c	1743	H KI	C 0	
Organisalfur Compounds							
Mustard - Agent Related (OSCMs)					-		
1,4-Oxathiane	0/159	BCRL	0.3.0.5	17.70	BC'RL	0.3	
Chloroacetic acid	2	1	ì	(1) 14	18.5H	200	
Duhrane	0/159	BCRL	0.3.2	07.1	BC'RL	6	
I hiodigiycoi	Q.	İ	í	0/14	IK'RL	; m	
Organosulfur Compounds Herbicide Related (OSCHs)							
Benzothiazole	Q	i	i	Î	i		
Chlorophenylmethyl sulfide	0/159	BCRL	0.3	0/23	BCP1	3 ا	
Chlorophenylmethyl suffone	651/0	BCRL	0.4-1	07.3	RCRI	0.0	
Chlorophenylmethyl sulfoxide	651/0	BCRL	0.3-0.4	0.723	BCRI.	. c	
Dimethyldisulfide	0/13	BCKL	0.34	9/0	BCRL	0.3	

IL = Indicator Level.

BUIL = At or Below Upper Indicator Level

Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups. Micrograms per gram. 8/8n

= Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used.

= Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution 7

effect for some sample analyses.

The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is not.

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 18 of 30.

	j		ESA-4. Munitions	Munitions Activity Sites		
Total Borings Total Samples	Æ	Phase I Analyses 66 170			Phase II Analyses	
Analytical Groups and Analytes Detected	Frequency of Detections ^{/1}	Range (µg/g)	CRL Range (uq/q)/2	Frequency of	Range	CRL Range
Organophosphorous Compounds/ GB-Agent Related (OPHGBs) Diisopropylmethyl phosphonate Dimethylmethyl phosphonate Isopropylmethyl phosphonic acid Methylphosphonic acid Methylphosphonic acid Phosphoric acid, tributyl ester* Phosphoric acid, triphenyl ester*	97159 ON ON O	BCRL BCRL 	0.5-3 2-3 	0/23 0/23 0/14 0/14 ND ND	BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL	0.5 2 2 2 2 2 2
Organophosphorous Compounds/ Pesticide Related (OPHPs)						
Atrazine Malathion Parathion Supona Vapona	0/159 0/159 0/159 0/15^0	BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL	0.5-0.7 0.6-2 0.7-2 0.5-0.9 0.3	023 023 023 023	BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL	0.6 0.6 0.5 0.5
Dibromochloropropane	0/161	BCRL	0.3-0.9	0/23	BCRL	0.3
Organonirrogen Compounds (ONCs) Hydrazine Methylhydrazine n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine n-Nitrosodimethylamine Unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine	9999 9	1111	1111	8 8 8 8 8	1111	

Below Certified Reporting Limit. Indicator Level.

At or Below Upper Indicator Level BUIL

= Micrograms per gram. 8/8 n

= Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used. Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups.

= Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution 7

effect for some sample analyses. = There is no CRL for tentatively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 19 of 30.

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			ESA-4. Munitions	Munitions Activity Sites		
Total Borings Total Samples	Phase	• I Analyses 66 170			Phase II Analyses	
Analytical Groups and Analytes Delected	Frequency of Detections ^{/1}	Range (µq/q)	CPL Range (ug/a)'2	Frequency of Detections,1	Range	CRL Range
Eluoroacetic Acid	QN			2/14	3 9-8 9	76/94)
Polynuckar Aromatic Hydrocartsons (PAHs)				ì		7.0
Fluoranthene*	Q _N	i	i	S		
Methylnaphtahlene*	R	i	ł	Ē	ł	
Phenanthrene*	Q	ŀ	1	2 5	i	1
Pyrenc*	Q	i	i	2		1
Semivolatile Halogenated Organics (SHOs)				i		i
Hexachlorobenzene*	Ž	ļ	i	Ş		
Hexachlorobutadiene*	R	1	! !	2 5	1	i
Hexachlorocychypentadiene	0/159	BCRL		200	ו לַ	1.
Peatachlorobenzene*	Q	1	- 1	G Z	DCRL .	==
Tetrachlorobenzene*	QX	i	I	<u> </u>	1	1
Trichlorobenzene*	ND	i	i	2	i i	1 1
Organischlorine Pesticides (OCPs)						
Aldrin	0/159	BCRL	0.5-0.9	0/23	BCRL	00
Chlordane	0/129	BCRL	1-6	0/23	BCRI);
Dichlorodiphenylethane	0/159	BCRL	0.3-0.5	0/23	BCRL	70
Dichierediphenyltrichlorocthane	0/159	BCRL	0.4-2	0/23	BCRL	0.0
Dietdrin	0/159	BCRL	0.3-0.6	0/23	BCRL	
Entrin	0/159	BCRL	0.7-4	0/23	BCRL	0.7
Isodnin	0/159	BCRL	9.9-0.6	0/23	BCRL	0.3

Below Certified Reporting Limit.

Indicator Level.

At or Below Upper Indicator Level Micrograms per gram. BUIL

18/8 N

Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups.

= Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used. 12

= Cerufied Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution

effect for some sample analyses.

= There is no CRL for tentatively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is not.

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Sod Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 20 of 30.

			ESA-4. Munitions Activity City	Activity Size		
Total Borings Total Samples	₽ħ₽	Phase I Analyses 66 170]	Phase II Analyses	
Analytical Groups and Analytes Detected	Frequency of Detections/1	Range (µg g)	CRL Range (µg/2	Frequency of	Range	CRL Range
Arsease (IR=CRL-10)	2/166	=	4.7-5.2	71/0	(B/Brl)	>,(β/6π)
Mercury (IR=CRL-0.10).	4/166	0.11-0.14	000000	900	BOIL	4.7
ICP Meals					BOIL	0.050
Cadmium (IR=CRL-20)	0/1/56	BUIL	0.50-0.90	£170	4	
Chromium (IR=25-40)	0/1/0	BUIL	7.2.7.4	0.17	BOIL	0.92
Lead (IR=25-40)	0/1/s1 0/1/s1	98.50 98 98.50 98.50 98.50 98.50 98.50 98.50 98.50 98.50 98.50 98.	4.84.9	L11/9	37	7.0
Zinc (IR=60-80)	071/81	82-160	15-17 16-28	2/17	81	17
						?

* Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups. OUIL ... At or Below Upper Indicator Level Hg/g ... Micrograms per gram.

ND ... Analysis not re- gram.

* Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used. 7

= Cerufied Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution effect for some sample analyses.

= There is no CRL for uniausely identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is not.

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 21 of 30.

		ESA-5.	- 1	Demillarization Activity Site			
Total Borings Total Samples	Phase	Phase I Analyses 6 18	i		Phase II Analyses		
Analytical Groups and Analytes Detected	Frequency of Detections ^{/1}	Range (uo/o)	CRL Range	Frequency of	14 Range	CPL. Range	
Volute Halogenated Organics (VHOs)			75757	Detections'	(6/6n)	(µg/g) ^{/2}	
1,1-Dichloroethane	001	BCPI	ų,	!			
1,2-Dichlorvethane	: 2	BCBL	0.5	£	i	ł	
1,1-Dichkoroethylene	2	בר אר ב	0 .4	2	I	I	
1,2-Dichloroethylene	0/1	BCBI	1 3	2	1	1	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachkorocthane*	S	BCAL	x :0	S	ı	1	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2 2	a/a		Q.	ì	ı	
1,1,2-Trichlorocubane	1/0	אלאר אלאו	0.5	Q.	į		
Carbon Tetrachloride	;	BCP!	6.0	2	I	1	
Chlorobenzene	3	BCRI	7.5	2	i	1	
Chloroform	3	HCEL	. c	2	ı	ï	
Tetrachlonethylene	3	BCRI	7.0	2 5	1	ŀ	
Trichlorcethylene	1/0	BCRL	7.0	2 £	1	I	
Inchloropripenc*	S	! 1	<u> </u>	È	I	1	
Methylene Chlonde	Q	1	į	2 5	I	i	
Yolaule Hydrocarbons (VHCs)				2	1	1	
2-Butoxyethanol*	CZ						
4-Hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone	2	}	i	2	j	1	
1-Methyl-1,3-cyclopentadiene*	2	! !	I	2 :	1	ı	
2,2-Oxybiscihanol*	Q	1	I	2 5	!	ı	
2-Pentanone*	QN	ł	ì	2 2	1	ı	
Bicycloheptadiene	0/1	BCRL	0.8	22	1 1	1 1	
						1	

Below Cerufied Reporting Limit. BCRL

Indicator Range 2

At or Below Upper Indicator Level BUIL

Merograms per gram.

Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups. %2 2%

E Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used. 7

Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution effect for some sample analyses.
 There is no CRL for tentatively identified comynumbs. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is joi.

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Easiem Study Area. Page 22 of 30.

		ESA-5.	Demillerize	Demiliterization Activity Site		
Total Borings	Phas	nalyses			Phase Il Analyses	
Total Samples		. 82			~ T	
			F			5
	Frequency of	Range	Range	Frequency of	Range	Range
Anamical Groups and Anames Detected	Detections'	(Б/Бл)	_{2/} (5/5π)	Detections ^{/1}	(5/5rl)	(µg/g)/2
Dicyclopentatione	0/18	RCRI	4	71/0	, don	
Methylevelyhorane	S		>	* (1)	BCKL	0.3
Marketin Colored		1	ı	2	i	1
Mcmylisobutyi Ketone	1/0	BCRL	0.4	Q	i	1
Volatile Aromatic Organics (VAOs)						
Benzene	1/0	BCRL		S	1	
Ethylbenzene	7	BCRL	0.4	S	! !	ı
m-Xylene	70	BCRL	0.3	S	i 1	! !
o- and p-Xylene	T/O	BCRL	0.5	S	1	! :
Toluene	1/0	BCRL	0.3	2		! !
Organosulfur Compounds Mustard - Agent Refaced (OSCMs)					٠.	
1,4-Oxathune	81/0	BCRL	0.5	0/14	BCRL	0.3
Chloridaticus acid	2	1	1	R	i	i
Diditane	81/o	BCRL	2	0/14	BCRL	0.3
Linodigiyedi	2	ı	ı	S	ı	i
Organosulfur Compounds Herbstuke Related (OSCHS) Benzothiazole	QX	1	1	£	I	ł
Chlorophenylmethyl sulfide Chlorophenylmethyl sulfide	8 × /0	BCRL	0.3	0/14	BCRL	0.3
Chlorophenylmethyl sulfoxide	81/0	BCRL	0 .4) 2 5 4 4	BCRL	4.0
Dimethyldisulfide	5	BCKL	4	Q	!	•

Below Cerufied Reporting Limit. BCRL

Indicator Range

At or Below Upper Indicator Level BUIL

Micrograms per gram.

Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups, **%**2

= Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used.

= Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution 7

effect for some sample analyses.

= There is no CRL for tentatively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is not.

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 23 of 30.

	i		A-5. Demilitariza	ESA-5. Demilitarization Activity Site	A Andreas	
Total Borings	Phase	l Analyses 6 18			Finase II Analyses 7	
i Otal Campies	Frequency of	Range	CRL Range	Frequency of	Ranga	CRL. Range
Analytical Groups and Analytes Detected	Detections/1	(6/6rl)	² /(5/5н)	Detections/1	(Б/Бп)	_{2/} (5/6π)
Organophosphyrous Compounds/ GB. A oent Related (OPHGBs)						
Diisopropylmethyl phosphonate	81/0	BCRL	m	0/14	BCRL	0.5
Dimethylmethyl phosphonate	8 <u>6</u>	BCRL -	~ I	0/14	BCRL	
Isopropymicuryi prosprome acid Methylphosphonic acid	2	1	ì	0/14	BCRL	2-20
Phosphoric acid, tributyl ester	Q	1	ł	2	1	i
Phosphoric acid, triphenyl ester*	Q	ŀ	ì	Q	I	1
Organophesphorous Compounds/						
Arazine	81/0	BCRL	0.5	0/14	BCRL	0.7
Malathion	0/18	BCRL	۲ د	0/14	BCRL	0. C
Parathion	× × ×	BCRL RCRL	6.0	0/14	BCRL	0.5
Superia Vapona	81/0	BCRL	0.3	0/14	BCRL	0.3
Dibromochloropropans	81/0	BCRL	9.0	0/14	BCRL	0.3
Organoniuogen Compounds (ONCs)	CX	ı	1	Q	1	1
Methylhydrazine	Q	i	i	QN	i	í
n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	QN	1	i	2	l	ì
n-Nitrosodimethylamine	Q	i	i	2	I	i
Unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine	Q	ı	l	Q N	ł	1

At or Below Upper Indicator Level

= Micrograms per gram. BUIL

= Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used. = Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups. 118/8 NO

= Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution 7

effect for some sample analyses.

= There is no CRL for tentauvely identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is not.

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Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 24 of 30.

		ESA-5.	Demilitarization	Demilitarization Activity Sita		
Total Borings Total Samples	Phase	i Analyses 6 18			Phase II Analyses	
Analytical Groups and Analytes Detected	Frequency of Detections/1	Range	CRL Range	Frequency of	Range	CRL Range
Eluoroacetic Acid	QN			1/14	(µ9/g)	2 (b/g/g), c
Polynuckar Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	į				•	7.7
Fluoranthene* Methylpochrobleco*	2 5	ı	i	Q	1	i
Photographicanicae	2	!	!	R	1	I
r renaminiene	Q :	ì	I	R	ı	1
ryrenc	Q	!	ı	Q	1	1
Semivolatile Halogenated Organics (SHOs)						
Hexachlorobenzene*	QN	ı	i	Š		
Hexachlorobutadiene*	S	į	!	Ê	1 1	ł
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0/18	BCRL	_	0/14	BCR I	۱ -
Pentachlorobenzene*	2	ì	i	2	- - -	-
Tetrachlorobenzene*	Q	i	!	2	1	! i
Inchlorobeazene*	Q.	1	l	Q	i	1 1
Organochlorine Pesticides (OCPs)						
Aldrin	81/0	BCRL	0.5	0/14	BCRL	60
Chlordane	81/0	BCRL	9	0/14	BCRL	3
Dickloadishers (Fig. 1)	81/0	BCRL	0.5	0/14	BCRL	0.3
Dieldrin	81/0	BCKL	2 ,	0/14	BCRL	0.4
Endrin	81/0	DCRL	o.o •	0/14	BCRI.	0.3
Isodrin	0/13	BCRL	9.0	0/14	BCRL	0.7
				•		r.

Indicator Range

At or Below Upper Indicator Level BUIL

8/81 Z

Micrograms per gram. Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups.

= Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used. 7

= Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution effect for some sample analyses.

= There is no CRL for tentaiively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of

detections is given, but the number of samples is not.

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 25 of 30.

			ESA-5 Demilitarization Assistant	tion Application One		
Total Borings Total Samples	Phas	Phase I Analyses 6 18			Phase II Analyses	
Analytical Groups and Analytes Detected	Frequency of Detections ^{/1}	Range (µg/g)	CRL Range (µg/g) ^{/2}	Frequency of Detections/1	Range	CRL Range
Arsenic (IR=CRL-10)	81/0	BUIL	5.2	S	(E/84)	- (B/Brl)
Mercury (IR=CRL-0.10)	0/18	BUIL	0.050-0 070	2 2	I	1
ICP Metals				2	1	1
Cadmium (IR=CRL-2.0) Chromium (IR=25-40) Copper (IR=20-35) Lead (IR=25-40) Zinc (IR=60-80)	0/18 0/18 7/18 0/18 6/18	BUIL BUIL 38-54 BUIL 82-110	0.51 7.2-7.4 4.7 17 28	22222	1111	i 1 1 1
						1

Indicator Range

At or Below Upper Indicator Level Micrograms per gram. BUIL

= Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups.

= Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used.

 Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution effect for some sample analyses.
 There is no CRL for tentaively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is not. 7

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 26 of 30.

	,	Phase I Analyses	Balance of Invertigations	ve•⁴igations		
rotal borings Total Samples	•				Phase II Analyses	
Analytical Groups and Analytes Detected	Frequency of Detections/1	Range (µg/g)	CPL Range (µq/q)/2	Frequency of	Range	CRL. Range
Volatile Halogenated Organics (VHOs) 1,1-Dichloroethane	<i>L</i> /0	BCRL	0000	SIOIDAIA	(b/6n)	(µg/g) ^{/2}
1,1-Dichloroethylene	S 9	BCRL	0.3-0.4	કુ કુ	BCRL BCRL	2 0.6
1,2-Dichiorochylene 1,1,2-Tetrachlorochane 1,1,1,1-Trichlorochane	9/0 QN	BCRL	0.3-0.8	Q \$2 !	BCRL	7 [
1,1,2-Trichlorocthane	<i>L</i> 0	BCRL	0.3-0.5	0.55 0.55	BCRL	1.0
Chloroform Chloroform	00 00	BCRL BCRL	0.3-0.4	S S S	BCRL BCRL	0.4
Tetrachloroethylene Trichloroethylene	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	BCRL BCRL	0.3-0.7	0/5 0/5 0/5	BCRL BCRL BCB1 ·	2 0.3
Trichloropropene* Methylene Chloride	<u>-</u>	BCRL 0.6	0.3-0.6 0.3	0/2 ND	BCRL -	0.5 0.5
Volaule Hydrocarbons (VHCs)	C _O	BCRL	0.3-0.7	0/5	BCRL	7
2-Butoxyethanol* 4-Hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone* 1-Methyl-1,3-cyclopentadiene*	<u> </u>	! 1	1 1	<u>Q</u> Q	1 1	1
2,2-Oxybisethanol* 2-Pentanone* Bissolah medali	15/15 ON	0.44	1 1 1	229	1 1	111
or y conceptations	<i>U</i> 0	BCRL	0.3-0.8	0/S	BCRL	0.4

= Indicator Range BUIL

At or Below Upper Indicator Level Micrograms per gram.

2

= Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups.

= Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution = Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used. 7

There is no CRL for tentatively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is not.

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 27 of 30.

			Balance of Investigations	Vestigations		
Total Borings Total Samples	Phase	l Analyses 32 113			Phase II Analyses	
Analytical Groups and Analytes Detected	Frequency of Detections ^{/1}	Range (µg/g)	CRL Range (μg/g)/ ²	Frequency of Detections/1	Range (uq/q)	CPIL Range (110/01/2
Dicyclopentadiene Methylcyclobexane*	0/417 ND	BCRL	0.3-6	0/15	BCRL	0.3-1
Methylisoburyl Ketone	07 07	BCRL	0.3-0.5	0 s/o	BCRL	0.7
Volatile Aromane Organics (VAOs)	į					į
Benzene Ethylbenzene	<i>L</i> 0	BCRL BCRL	0.3-1	0/5 0/5	BCRL	0.2
m-Xylene	L/O	BCRL	0.3-0.7	0/S	BCRL	0.7
o- and p-Xylene Toluene	C 8/1	BCRL 0.5	0.3-0.5	0/5 0/5	BCRL	5.02
Organosulfur Compounds Mustard - Agent Related (OSCMs) 1,4-Oxathiane Chloroacetic acid Dithiane Thiodianacol	0/417 ND 0/417	BCRL - BCRL	0.3-6	0/15 0/1 0/15	BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL	0.3 40 0.3-0.4
Organosus/fur Compounds Herbicide Refated (OSCHs) Benzothiazole Chlorophenylmethyl sulfide Chlorophenylmethyl sulfone Chlorophenylmethyl sulfone Chlorophenylmethyl sulfone Dimethyldisulfide	0/10 0/417 0/417 0/417	BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL	3 0.3-4 0.3-0.6 0.3-4	0/1 ND 0/15 0/15 0/15	BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL	0.3-0.9 0.3-0.4 0.3 20

Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups.

= Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used. Louin = At or Below Upper Indicator Level

μg/g = Micrograms per gram.

ND = Analysis not σ= 1/1 7

= Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution effect for some sample analyses.
= There is no CRL for tentatively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is not.

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 28 of 30.

-

			Balance of Investigations	Vestionations		
Total Borings Total Samples	Pha	Phase I Analyses 32 113			Phase II Analyses	
Analytical Groups and Analytes Detected	Frequency of Detections ^{/1}	Range (µg/g)	CPIL Range (µg/q)/2	Frequency of Detections/1	Range	CRL Range
Organophosphorous Compounds/ GB-Agent Related (OPHGBs) Diisopropylmethyl phosphonate Dimethylmethyl phosphonate Isopropylmethyl phosphonate Isopropylmethyl phosphonic acid Methylphosphonic acid, tributyl ester* Phosphoric acid, triphenyl ester* Phosphoric acid, triphenyl ester* Organophosphorous Compounds/ Pesticide Related (OPHPs) Atrazine Malathion Parathion Supona Vapona Dibromochloropropane Organonitrogen Compounds (ONCs) Hydrazine Methylhydrazine n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	0/417 ND ND 0/417 0/417 0/417 0/417 0/419 ND ND 0/417 0/419	BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL	0.3-3 2-3 2-3 	0/15 0/2 0/2 0/15 0/15 0/15 0/15 0/15 0/15 0/15 0/15	BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL	0.5-1 0.05-2 5 5 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
n-ramosoumenyamme Unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine	<u> </u>	1 1	11	2 2	11	111

Below Certified Reporting Limit. Indicator Range

BUIL

At or Below Upper Indicator Level

*2=

= Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used. Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups. 7

= Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution

effect for some sample analyses.

= There is no CRL for tentatively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is not.

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 29 of 30.

			Balance of Investigations	Vestigations		
Total Borings	_	Phase I Analyses			Phase of Analyses	
i otal Samples	•	113			2 5	
Analytical Groups and Analytes Detected	Frequency of Detections 11	Range (μq/q)	CPL Range (ug/n/2	Frequency of	Range	CPL Range
Fluoroacetic Acid	QV		15 37	1/4	(6/6/4)	2,(6/6rl)
Polynuckear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) Fluoranthene*	QX	!			7:7	7.0
Methylnaphtahlene* Phenanthrene*	2 2	i	l I	2 2	11	1 1
Pyrene*	Q Z	i i	1 1	<u> </u>	1 1	I
Semivolatile Halogenated Organics (SHOs)				2	í	ł
Hexachlorobenzene	- ;	0.5	0.3	Q	ł	
rickaciilorobumaiche* Havachlassedanadana	Q.	1	i	Q	i	1 1
Pentachlorobenzene*	(M)	BCRL	0.3-1	0/15	BCRL	0.6-1
Tetrachlorobenzene*	2	1 1		<u> </u>		1
Trichlorobenzene*	Q N	ſ	1	2 2	1 1	1
Organochlorine Pessicides (OCPs)						ţ
Aldrin	0/417	BCRL	0.3-0.9	0/15	BCRL	0.3-0.9
Dichlorylinhenylethane	0/41/	BCRL	9.9.0	0/15	3CRL	2
Dichkoodiphenyltrichloroethane	0/417	BCRL	0.3-0.6	0/15	BCRL	0.3-0.6
Dieldrin	0/417	BCRL	0.3-0.6	S (2)	BCRL	0.4-0.5
Erkfrin Jevefrin	0/417	BCRL	0.3-4	0/15	BCRL	0.5-0.7
III DOOL	(14/1)	BCKL	0.3-0.6	0/15	BCRL	0.3

Below Certified Reporting Limit. BCRL RUIL

Indicator Range

At or Below Upper I idicator Level Micrograms per gram.

8/8 n

Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups. 2

= Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample, which occasionally has occurred when mere than one analytical method has been used.

= Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect dilution 12

effect for some sample analyses.

= There is no CRL for tentatively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is not.

Table ESA 2.1-2. Summary of Soil Boring Analytical Results in the Eastern Study Area. Page 30 of 30.

			Balance of Investigations	Vestigations		
Total Borings Total Samples	Pha	Phase I Ansiyses 5.2 (13)			Phase II Analyses	
Analytical Groups and Analytes Delected	Frequency of Detections ^{/1}	Range (µg/g)	CRL Range (µq/q) ^{/2}	Frequency of Detections/1	Pange (non)	CAL. Range
Arxenic (IR=CRL-10)	5/470	11-21	2.5-5.2	122	25	2.04.7
Mercury (JR=CRL-0.10)	5/464	0.12-0.45	0.050-0.070	1/23	BUIL	0.050
ICP Meals						
Cadmium (IR=2.0)	1/435	99	0.51.0.92	777	E	5000
Chromium (IR=40)	3/470	64.45	52.13	100	100	0.70-0.92
Commer (1016)	01111	70.0	21.7.6	15/0	BOIL	6.0-7.2
Copies (IR=33)	0/ 1//	071-0 7	6,47.4	1/37	8	4 5-50
Lead (IR=40)	3/470	() (+)	8.4-17	101	180	60.17
Zinc (IR=80)	14/470	81-18	8.7-28	7//7	88.120	7.5
						2

BUIL = At or Below Upper Indicator Level µg/g = Micrograms per gran.

N) * Analyses = An

= Fraction represents the total number of detections of an analyte in relation to the number of analyses conducted in a distinct sample. This value does not include multiple detections of a specific analyte in the same sample—which occasionally has occurred when more than one analytical method has been used. * Analysis not requested for original target compounds/not detected for nontarget compounds subsequently considered in analyte groups. 12

= Certified Reporting Limit (CRL), or detection limits used among laboratories conducting analyses for specific sites shown on table. Variability also may reflect chiution effect for some sample analyses.

= There is no CRL for tentatively identified compounds. The value shown is a detection unit based on 10% of the internal standard for the method used. The number of detections is given, but the number of samples is not

Table ESA 2.2-1. List of Chemical Analyses Conducted on Task 4 Water Samples. Page 1 of 3.

Yolatile Halozenated Organics 1,1 - Dichloroethane 1,2 - Dichloroethylene 1,2 - Dichloroethylene 1,1,1 - Trichloroethylene 1,1,2 - Trichloroethane 1,1,2 - Trichloroethane 1,1,2 - Trichloroethane 1,1,2 - Trichloroethane Carbon tetrachloride Chkoroform Methykne chloride Tetrachloroethylene Trichloroethylene	Level of Certification Quantitative Quantitative	Analytical Method PACK-GC/Hall CAP-GC/FID	Certified Reporting Limit (µg/l) 1.2 0.61 1.1 2.4 1.7 1.0 1.4 0.58 5.0 1.1 1.2 9.3
Berene Ethybenzene Toluene Xykne (m-) Xykne (o-, p-) Zrganozulfur Compounds Musfard-Agent Belated Dithiane 1,4 - Oxathiane	Quantitative	PACK-GC/FPD-S	1.3 1.0 1.2 1.4 2.5

(able ESA 2.2-1. List of Chemical Analyses Conducted on Task 4 Water Samples. Page 2 of 3.

Analysis/Analytes	Level of Certification	Analytical Method	Certified Reporting Limit (µg/l)
Oreanosulfue Compounds derbicide Related	Сымпапуе	PACK-GC/FPD-S	
Dimethylsulfide Chkoraphenylmethyl sulfide (CPMS) Chkorophenylmethyl sulfide (CPMSO2) Chkoraphenylmethyl sulfoxide (CPMSO)	6.6		1.8 4.2 4.7 1.3
dreenoodesphorous Compounds iB-Azent Related	Окалинануе	PACK.GC/FPD-P	
Dustyropylinethyl physphyrate Dimethylmethyl physphyraue			10 15
2BCP	Quantitative	CAP-GC/ECD	
Dibromachlangmyrane			0.13
Irgangchloring Pesticides	Quantitative	CAP-GC/ECD	
Aktini DOE DOT Deskini Endini Endini Hexachkonscyckopeniadiene issalini			0.070 0.050 0.070 0.060 0.050 0.070
Serais	Quantitative	AA-hydrake fumace	3.9
Merches	Очамнавус	Cold vapov atomic adsorbtion	0.20

Table ESA 2.2-1. List of Chemical Analyses Conducted on Task 4 Water Samples. Page 3 of 3.

Anniysis/Anniytes	Level of Certification	Analytical Method	Certified Reporting Limit (µg/1)	
ICP Meials	Quantitative			
Carmum Chromum Copper Lead Zunc		Inductively coupled plasma	5.2 6.0 7.9 19	·
Other Analytes	Quantitative		27	
Cakium Chknde		Inductively coupled plasma for chromatography	4 83	
Fluxnde		Ion chromatography	1,200	
Magnesium		Inductively coupled plasma	200	
のにいるというできない。		for chromatography	. 01	
Polassium		AA Ilame	1,300	
XXIIIm		Inductively coupled plasma	760	
Suitae		Auto analyzer	10,000	

Table ESA 2.2-2. List of Chemical Analyses Conducted on Task 44 Water Samples. Page 1 of 3.

Analysis/Analytes	Certification Level	Method	Certified Reporting Limit (µg/l)
Organochlorine Pesticides	Quantitative	CAP-GC/ECD	
Aldrin Endrin			0.083 0.060
Dieldrin Isodrin Hexachlorocyclopentadiene			0.055 0.056
DDE DDT			0.083 0.046 0.059
Chlordane			0.15
Volatile Organohalogens	Quantitative	PACK-GC/Hall	
Chlorobenzene Chloroform	•		1.8 1.7
Carbon Tetrachloride			4.9
1,2 - Dichloroethylene Trichloroethylene			1.8
Tetrachloroethylene			1.3 2.8
1,1 - Dichloroethylene			1.9
1,1 - Dichloroethane			1.9
1,2 - Dichloroethalle 1,1,1 - Trichloroethane			2.1
1,1,2 - Trichloroethane			1.1
Methylene chloride			1.6 2.5
Organosulfur Compounds	Quantitative	PACK-GC/FPD-S	
Chlorophenylmethyl sulfone (CPMSO2)		2.2
Chlorophenylmethyl sulfoxide (CPMSO Chlorophenylmethyl sulfide (CPMS)	,		2.0
Dithiane			1.1 1.6
1,4-Oxathiane			1.4
Dimethyldisulfide			1.2
Benzothiazole			1.1
olatlie Aromatics	Quantitative	PACK-GC/PID	
Benzene Ethylbenzene			1,9
Toluene			0.62 2.1
m-Xylene			2.1 1.0
o-, p-Xylene			1.3

Table ESA 2.2-2. List of Chemical Analyses Conducted on Task 44 Water Samples. Page 2 of 3.

Analysis/Analytes	Certification Level	Method	Certified Reporting Limit (µg/l)
DCPD/MIBK	Quantitative	CAP-GC/FID	
Dicyclopentadiene Methylisobutyl ketone			9.3 13
DIMP/DMMP	Quantitative	PACK-GC/FPD-P	
Diisopropylmethyl phosphonate Dimethylmethyl phosphonate			10 19
DBCP	Quantitative	CAP-GC/ECD	
Dibromochloropropane			0.13
Inorganics	Quantitative	Inductively Coupled Plasma	
Calcium			500
Magnesium			500
Sodium			760
Potassium Cadmium			1,300
Chromium			5.2
Copper			6.0
Lead			7.9 19
Zinc	•		20
Arsenic		AA-Hvdndr	2.5
Mercury		EPA 245 Cold Vapor	0.36
Chloride		Ion Chromatograph	1,600
Fluoride		ion emonategraph	1,000
Sulfate			5,000
Nitrate & Nitrite		Auto Analyzer	10
			• 0

Table ESA 2.2-2. List of Chemical Analyses Conducted on Task 44 Water Samples. Page 3 of 3.

Analysis/Analytes	Certification Level	Method	Certified Reporting Limit (µg/l)
Purgeables	Semiquantitative	GC/MS	
Ethylbenzene Benzene Methylisobutylketone Dimethyldisulfide 1,1-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,1,1-Trichloroethane 1,1,2-Trichloroethane Methylene chloride Chloroform Carbon Tetrachloride 1,2-Dichloroethylene Toluene Chlorobenzene Tetrachloroethylene Trichloroethylene Trichloroethylene m-Xylene o- and/or p-Xylene Dibromochloropropane Dicyclopentadiene Bicycloheptadiene			2 3 1 4 1 0.7 2 2 2 2 2 5 3 4 2 3 2 3 2 6 4 2
xtractables	Semiquantitative	GC/MS	
Aldrin Atrazine Chlordane Chlorophenylmethyl sulfone Chlorophenylmethyl sulfoxide Chlorophenylmethyl sulfoxide Chlorophenylmethyl sulfide Dibromochloropropane Dicyclopentadiene DDE DDT Dieldrin Diisomethylphosphonate Dithiane Endrin Hexachlorocyclopentadiene Isodrin Malathion Oxaihiane Parathion Supona Vapona			5 6 5 8 20 10 20 5 5 5 10 5 6 10 8 10 6 8

Summary of Target and Significant Nontarget Compounds Detected in Eastern Study Area Surface Water Page 1 of 2. Table ESA 2.2-3

Compound	Sampling Location		Compound Detected	Frequency of Detections	Concentration Range (µg/I)	Date	Date of Detection
Volatile Halogenated Organics	cganics						
	05-001 08-001 24-002 24-007 30-002 31-001 31-002	08ADD* 13DCC*	——————————————————————————————————————	0/4 0/10 0/6 0/1 0/5 1/4	BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL 1.8	7.70	
Oreanophosphorous Compounds, GB-Agent Rel	de la	B-Agent Rela	bated				
	05-001 08-001 24-002 24-007 30-002 31-001 31-002	08ADD* 13DCC*	DIMP DIMP	0/4 1/10 1/6 0/1 0/4 0/4	BCRL 11 17 BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL		12/20/85 12/20/85 — —
Organochlorine Pesticides	ធ						
		08ADD* 08ADD*	Aktrin Dickdrin — Aktrin	0/4 1/10 1/1 0/5 1/4		Σ=0.26** 11/220 ———————————————————————————————————	12/20/85 11/22/85 ————————————————————————————————————
	31-002 24-002 24-002	13DCC*	Aktrin Dieldrin	0/4 1/6 1/6	BCRL 0.20 0.080 Σ=0	Σ=0.28** 11/2.	12/20/85 11/22/85
BCRL = Below certified reporting limit	porting limit						

DIMP = Distopropylmethyl phosphonate

* = Alternate name for sampling locations.

* = Summation of the group.

Table ESA 2.2-3/ESA-1 5/10/89 10:09 AM

Summary of Target and Significant Nontarget Compounds Detected in Eastern Study Area Surface Water Table ESA 2.2-3

Surface Water Page 2 of 2		Detection Detection	05-001 08-001 08-001 08-001 Arsenic 1/7 24-002 13-002 Arsenic 1/7 1/1 1/2 3.8 05/15/87 04/02/86 04/02/86 06/17/87 30-002 1/1 1/1 1/2 3.8 06/15/87 06/17/87 06/17/87 1/1 1/2 3.8 06/15/87 06/17/87 06/17/87 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2	05-001 08ADD* Zinc 0/2 BCRL 24, 25 04/02/86, 12/16/86 08-001 08ADD* Cadmium 1/7 24, 25 04/02/86, 12/16/86 08-001 08ADD* Copper 1/7 21 03/26/87 08-001 08ADD* Copper 1/7 21 03/26/87 13 08ADD* 1/7 21 03/26/87 24-002 13DCC* 2/4 41, 30 06/17/87 24-007 24-007 2/4 41, 30 06/17/87 30-002 - 0/2 BCRL - 31-001 Copper 1/2 10/16/87 31-001 Copper 0/2 10/2 31-002 10/2 10/2 10/2
	Compound	Arsenic	CP Meials	

3CRL = Below certified reporting limit
2IMP = Ditsopropylmethyl phosphonate
= = Alternate name for sampling locations.
** = Summation of the group.

able ESA 2.2-3/ESA-1 /10/89 10:09 AM

Page 1 of 5. Table ESA 2.3-1 Summary of Target and Significant Nontarget Compound Detections in Eastern Study Area Groundwater.

Tota		Alluvial			Denver 37 95	
Analytical Groups/Analytes	Frequency of Detections	Concentration Range (µg/1)	CRL Range (µg/1)	Frequency of Detections	Concentration Range (µg/1)	CRL Range (µg/1)
Volatile Halogenated Organics (VIIOs)	VIIOsi					
	0/45	BCRL	1.2 ~ 1.9	0/94	BCRL	0.73 - 1.9
1,1-Denordulare	1/45	0.64	0.61 - 2.1	0/04	BCRL	1.1 - 17
1,1-Dichlorochylene	0/43	BCRL	1.1 - 1.9	0,00 0,000	BCRL	0.76 - 1.8
1,2-Dichloroethylene	0/45	BCKL	0.1 - 7.1	2	1	;
1,1,2,2 Trichloroethane	ND (V35	BCRL	1.1 - 1.7	0/94	BCRL	0.76 - 3.0
1,1,1-1nchlorochane	0/45	BCRL	1.0 - 5.0	0/93	BCRL	0.78 - 5.0
Carbon terrachloride	0/45	BCRL	1.7 – 2.4	10/94 48/4	48-45	0.58 - 1.4
Chlorobenzene	3/45	0.74 - 1.9	0.58 - 1.4	46/1	20	1.4 - 1.9
Chloroform	4/45	0.58 - 60	0.30 - 1.3	1/88	4.3	2.5 – 7.4
Methylene chloride	0/45	BCBI	1.3 - 2.8	0/94	BCRL	0.75 - 2.8
Tetrachloroethylene	0/45 0/45	BCRL	1.1 - 5.5	1/94	2.4	0.56 - 5.5
Trichloropropene*	2	1	İ	Q.	}	
Yolatile Hydrocarbons (YHCs)						
	<u>(</u>		i	QN	ł	
2-Butoxyethanol*] [QN	i	}
4-Hydroxy-A-methyl-2-pentanone		1	i	Q.	ì	;
1-Methyl-1,3-cyclopendancine	2	1	į	2 2	}]]
2,2 -Oxyonacianos	QX	1	ţ	2 5	}	ļ
Bicycloheptadiene	2	1 6	16	90	BCRL	9.3 – 22
Dicyclopentadiene	0/46	BCKL	? 1	S	}	j
Methylcyclohexane	Z	BCRL	13 – 13	0/94	BCRL	4.9 – 13
Methylisobutyl Ketone						

* = Significant nontarget compound

BCRL = Below Certified Reporting Limit

ND = None Detected

Table ESA 2.3-1/ESA-1 5/19/89

Table ESA 2.3-1 Summary of Target and Significant Nontarget Compound Detections in Eastern Study Area Groundwater. Page 2 of 5.

F L	Total Wells Total Samples	Alluvial			Denver 37	
Analytical Groups/Analytes	Frequency of Detections	Concentration Range (µg/1)	CRL Range (µg/l)	Frequency of Detections	95 Concentration Range (119/1)	CRL Panes (11-(1)
Volatile Aromatic Organics (YAOs)	101				(1)	ישוופר (מפון)
Benzene Ethylbenzene m-Xylene o- and p-Xylene Toluene	. 1/41 0/41 0/41 1/41	2.4 BCRL BCRL BCRL 8.6	1.3 - 1.9 0.62 - 1.3 1.0 - 1.4 1.3 - 2.5 1.2 - 2.1	12/81 0/81 0/81 0/81	1.4 – 20 BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL	1.3 – 1.9 0.62 – 1.3 1.0 – 2.0 1.3 – 3.2
Organosulfur Compounds. Mustard-Agent Related (OSCMs)	Msi			•	DCNL DCNL	1.2 – 2.8
1,4-Oxathiane Chloroxectic acid Dithiane Thiodiglycol	0/46 ND 0/46 ND	BCRL BCRL 	1.4 - 2.0	0,92 0,92 ND 0,92	BCRL BCRL	1.4 - 14 - 14 - 16
Organosulfur Compounds. Ukrbicide Related (OSCHs)						I
Benzothiazole Chlorophenylmethyl sulfide Chlorophenylmethyl sulfone Chlorophenylmethyl sulfoxide Dimethyldisulfide	0/19 0/46 7/46 1/46 0/46	BCRL BCRL 3.0 - 4.3 6.1 BCRL	1.1 1.0 – 1.3 2.2 – 4.7 2.0 – 4.2 1.2 – 1.8	0/28 0/92 0/92 0/92 0/92	BCRL BCRL BCRL BCRL	1.1 1.0 - 10 2.2 - 26 2.0 - 37 1.2 - 17

* = Significant nontarget compound BCRL = Below Certified Reporting Limit ND = None Detected

Table ESA 2.3-1/ESA-1 5/19/89

Table ESA 2.3-1 Summary of Target and Significant Nontarget Compound Detections in Eastern Study Area Groundwater. Page 3 of 5.

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SALLS.

Total Tutal	Total Wells Total Samples	Alluvial 19 52			Denver 37 95	
Analytical Groups/Analytes	Frequency of Detections	Concentration Range (µg/1)	CRL Range (µg/I)	Frequency of Detections	Concentration Range (µg/1)	CRL Range (µg/1)
Organophophorous Compounds. GB-Agent Related (OPHGBs)		,				
Diisopropylmethyl phosphonate Dimethylmethyl phosphonate Isopropylmethyl phosphonic acid Methylphosphonic acid Phosphoric acid, tributyl ester* Phosphoric acid, tributyl ester*	0/46 0/46 ND ND ND ND	BCRL BCRL —	10 - 11	660	BCRL BCRL	10 - 11 15 - 30
Organophosphorous Compounds. Lesticide Related (OPULes)					٠.	
Atrazine Malathion Parathion Supona Vapona	<u>Q Q Q Q Q</u>	1111		22222		1111
DRCP	1/46	0.16	0.13	2/95	0.15 - 0.75	0.13 - 0.20
Organonikrogen Compounds (ONCs) Caprolactum* Hydrazine Methylhydrazine n-Nitrosodimethylamine n-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine Unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine	222222 222222	11111		222222	11111	11111

* = Significant nontarget compound BCRL = Below Certified Reporting Limit ND = None Detected

Table ESA 2.3-1/ESA-1 5/19/89

Table ESA 2.3-1 Summary of Target and Significant Nontarget Compound Detections in Eastern Study Area Groundwater. Page 4 of 5.

T0.	Total Wells Total Samples	Alluvial 19			Denver 37	
Analytical Groups/Analytes	Frequency of Detections	Concentration Range (µg/1)	CRL Range (µg/1)	Frequency of Detections	9 S Concentration Rance (119/1)	CRL
Eluoroacetic Acid	QN			QN QN	(1)84) 39:	nange (1/8/1)
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	bons (PAHs)					l
Fluoranthene* Methylnapthalene* Phenanthrene* Pyrene*	2222	1111	1 1 1 1	2222	111	111
Semi-Volatile Halagenated Organics (SHOs)	anics (SHOs)			1	I	I
Hexachlorobenzene* Hexachlorobutadiene* Hexachlorocyclopentadiene Pentachlorobenzene* Terachlorobenzene* Trichlorobenzene*	ND 0/42 ND ND ND ND ND	BCRL	0.070 - 0.21	ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON O	BCRL	0.070 - 0.15

* = Significant nontarget compound BCRL = Below Certified Reporting Limit ND = None Detected

Table ESA 2.3-1/ESA-1 5/19/89

Table ESA 2.3-1 Summary of Target and Significant Nontarget Compound Detections in Eastern Study Area Groundwater. Page 5 of 5.

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	Total	i Wells	Alluvial 19 52			Denver 37 95	
Analytical	Analytical Groups/Analytes	Frequency of Defections	Concentration Range (µg/l)	CRL Range (µg/I)	Frequency of Detections	Concentration Range (µg/l)	CRL Range (µg/l)
Organochlor	Organochlorine Pesticides (OCPs)	ធ					
Aldrin		2/48	0.11	0.050 - 0.083	3/94	0.16 - 0.46	1500
Chlordane		0/22	BCRL	0.15 - 0.23	0/33	BCRL	0.031 = 0.066
Dichlorodir	Dichlorodiphenylethane (DDE)	0/48	BCRL	0.046 - 0.16	0/94	BCRL	0.046 ± 0.14
Dichlorodig	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT)	_	BCRL	0.059 - 0.070	250	BCRL	0.050 - 0.13
Dieldrin		7/48	0.060 - 0.27	0.050 - 0.060	8/94	0.65 - 8.9	0.050 - 0.15
Endrin		2/48	0.074 - 0.18	0.050 - 0.063	3/94	0.090 - 0.20	0.050 - 0.11
Isodrin		0/48	BCRL	0.056 - 0.072	0/94	BCRL	0.056 - 0.14
Arsenic		3/26	4.7 – 5.3	2.5 – 3.9	10/46	2.6 – 26	2.5 – 4.0
Mercurx		0/10	BCRL	0.36	0/22	BCRL	0.10 - 0.36
ICP Metals							
Cadmium		1/10	12	5.2	0/25	BCRL	5.2 – 84
Chromium		2/10	7.3 - 37	0.9	4/25	13 - 43	6.0 - 24
Copper		1/10	30	7.9	3/25	9.7 - 33	7.9
rad :		1/10	24	19	1/25	65	19 – 74
Zinc		7/10	41 - 140	20	16/25	22 – 300	20 - 22

• = Significant nontarget compound

BCRL = Below Certified Reporting Limit

ND = None Detected

Table ESA 2.3-1/ESA-1 5/19/89

Table ESA 2.3-2. Analytes Detected in Eastern Study Area Alluvial Well Samples (units in µg/l). Page 1 of 3.

	1/89 - 3/89 WIR9														
T910 _ T8/T	SUR7										DLDRN 0.080	As 4.7 CPMSO ₂ 3.6 DLDRN 0.087	As 5.1		
4/87 - 6/87	SPA	+ CIC6H5 1.4	+ Cr 7.3 Za 110	+ Cd 12 CICAR 19	23.3 23.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.			+ 12DCLE 0.64 CIC ₆ H ₅ 0.74 Cr 11	+ Cr 18	+ Cr 26 Zn 93	DI.DRN 0.12	CPMSO ₂ 3.7	CPMSO ₂ 3.4	+0.12	+ Zn 53
1/87 - 3/87	WIRT										DL.DRN 0.10	CPMSO ₂ 3.0 DBCP 0.16	CHCh 22 CPMSO; 4.0		
10/86 - 12/86	FAR6										DLDRN 0.16	CPMSO 6.1 CPMSO ₂ 3.2	CPMSO2 4.3 MEC6H5 8.6		
7/86 - 9/86	SUR	•	•	•						As 5.3	DLDRN 0.060	•		•	
4/86 - 6/86	SPR6	C ₆ H ₆ 2.4	•	•			•							•	
10/85 - 3/86	161	•	•	•		•	ENDRN 0.070							•	•
Well th	0. 11311	06002	0,6003	10000		08002	08003		10001	24107	24166	24183	24188	25011	25038

-SA Tab 2.3-2/ESA-1 3/17/89

Table ESA 2.3-2. Analytes Detected in Eastern Study Area Alluvial Well Samples (units in µg/l). Page 2 of 3,

· Control

Well 1D	10/85 = 3/86 Well 1D 1SP	4/86 - 6/86 SP86	7/86 - 9/86 SU86	10/86 - 12/86 FA86	1/87 - 3/87 W187	4/87 - 6/87 SP87	7/87 - 9/87	1/89 . 3/89
								WINY
30003	•	•	CHCl3 60			+ Cr 16		
31(0)16	•					0+1 uz		
cons	•					+ Cr 23 Zn 43		
32001	ALDRN 0.11	•				} •		
1,31014								0.1011
131015								00.00 \$1.000
1 31016								. 515
אטנג								CHC13 0.37
								ALDRIN 0.11 DLDRN 0.27 ENDRN 0.18

Table ESA 2.3-2. Analytes Detected in Eastern Study Area Alluvial Well Samples (units in µg/l). Page 3 of 3.

As Arene. Cr Chromum, Cd Calmum, Cu Copper, Ph text Aren. ALDRN Albin, DLDRN Dichtin,
* 5 중 5 중 중 중 점 점 조
Benzene, Chkonkenzene, 1.2 – Dichloneibane, Dibranneiblersprogane, Trichkaneiblere, Methylene, Methylene, chkonke, Chkorophenyl sulforide, Chkorophenyl methyl sulfone, Toluene,
'6416 JC6H3 JCCLE JBCP RCLE 'H2Cl2 PMSO PMSO AEC6H3

Spring
Summer
Summer
Fall
Winter
Sample analyzed, all analytes below CRL.
ICP metals in cluded in analyte al suite
linual Sere cing Program.

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Table ESA 2.3-3. Analytes Detected in Eastern Study Area Denver Well Samples (units in µgA). Page 1 of 4,

Well 1D	10/85 - 3/86 1SP	4.86 - 6/86 SP86	7/86 - 9/86 SU86	10/86 - 12/86 FA86	1/87 - 3/87 W187	4/87 - 4/87 SP87	7/87 – 9/87 SU87
10050	•					+ Cr 16 Cu 9.7 Zn 74	
05002	•						
65003	•						
10090	•	•	•			+ As 2.6	
06005	C ₆ H ₆ 10 DBCP 0.75	•	• ,			•	
D700H	•	•	C6H6 8.9			•	
07005	•	C6H6 3.0	C6H6 4.2			r	
08004	+ As 5.9 Zn 36						
08005	•					+ As 2.6 Zn 42	
19003						+ Cr 43 DLDRN 8.9 ENDRN 0.20 Zn 60	
19015	+ As 6.8 C ₆ H ₆ 7.3 Zn 43	•	•			+ Cr 13 Cu 17	
9016	+ As 26 C ₆ H ₆ 1.4 Zn 33	•	•				
19017	•					+ Cr 13 Zn 300	

able ESA 2.3.3. Analytes Dutected in Eastern Study Area Denver Well Samples (units in µg/l). Page 2 of 4,

Well 1D	10/85 - 3/86 1SP	4/86 - 6/86 SPR6	7/86 - 9/86 SUR6	10/86 - 12/86 FA86	1/87 - 3/87 W187	4/87 - 6/87 SP87	7/87 – 9/87 SU87
19018	•						
19019	DLDRN 0.06 ENDRN 0.09	•					
24108			•	•	•	•	•
24109			As 8.6	•	•	•	•
24120			DLDRN 0.14	DLRN 0.19	DLDRN 0.12	+ DLDRN 0.12 Zn 35	DLDRN 0.16
24174			C6H6 20 CIC6H5 45 DBCP 0.15 TRCLE 2.4	•	As 3.3	CIC6H5 10	As 3.9 C ₆ H ₆ 2.5 CIC ₆ H ₅ 14
24175			C6H6 4.5 CIC6H5 25	CH2Cl24.3	•	As 4.1 CIC ₆ H ₅ 17	CIC ₆ H ₅ 4.8 C ₆ H ₆ 4.0
25012	•						
25013	ALDRN 0.17	+Zn 82	+Zn 69			+ Zn 22	
25014	ALDRN 0.46 DLDRN 0.42	•	•			•	
25029	+ Zn 23					+ Zn 23	
25040	+ C ₆ H ₆ 2.1 Zn 34			·			
29002	•						
29003	•						

Table ESA 2.3-3. Analytes Detected in Eastern Study Area Denver Well Samples (units in µg/l). Page 3 of 4.

Well 1D	10/85 - 3/86 1SP	4/86 - 6/86 SP86	7/86 - 9/86 SU86	10/86 - 12/86 FA86	1/87 - 3/87 W187	4/87 - 6/87 SP87	787 - 9/87
30004	•						
30005	ENDRN 0.12	•					
30010	•	•	•				
30011	•	•	CHCL ₃ 20			•	
31002		+ Cu 33					
31006	ALDRN 0.15	٠	•				
31007	•	•	•				
31008	•	•	٠				
32002	C6H6 1.8 + As 20 Zn 25					+ P5 65 20 34	
32003	•					, ,	

See Notes on Next Page.

Notes:

Sample analyzed, all analytes below CRL. ICP Metals included in analytical suite Initial Screening Program. 1.2 - Dichloroethane. Chlorobenzene, Benzene. Summer Spring Winter CIC₆H₅ 12DCLE DBCP C_6H_6 ISP

Methylene chloride. Chlorophenylmethyl sulfoxide. Dibromochloropropane. Trichloroethylene. TRCLE CH₂Cl₂

Chlorophenylmethyl sulfone. CPMSO₂ CPMSO

Tolucne. MEC₆H₅ CHCl₃

Arsenic. Chromium. Chloroform. As

Cadmium. Copper. Lead Zinc.

Aktrin. Dieldrin. Endrin. ALDRN DLDRN ENDRN ESA Tab 2.3-2/ESA-1 5/19/89 12:50 PM

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Table ESA 2.4-1 Contaminant Classification of Structures in the Eastern Study Area. Page 1 of 2

CONTAMINATION CLASSIFICATION*	STRUCTURE NUMBER	SECTION	STRUCTURE FUNCTION
1	1736	31	Toxic Storage Yard
1	NN3103	· 31	Storage Building
1	NN3106	31	Shed
1	NN3109	31	Shed
2	395	6	Toxic Storage Yard Sewage Plans
2	785	6	Drum Storage Warehouse
2	792	31	Drum Storage Warehouse
2	853	30	Observation Pit/Mortar Range
2	864	6	General Structure
2	865	6	Warehouse
2	867A	6	Toxic Yard Metal & Wood Shop
2	867B	6	Flammable Materials Storehouse
2	871A	6	Magazine
2	871B	6	Magazine
2	871C	6	Magazine
2	871D	6	Magazine
2	872A	6	Magazine
2	872B	6	Magazine
2	872C	6	Magazine
2	872D	6	Magazine
2	873A	6	Magazine
2	873B	6	Magazine
2	873C	6	Magazine
2	874A	6	Magazine
2	874B	6	Magazine
2	874C	6	Magazine
2	874D	6	Magazine
2	883	6	Igloo Storage
2	1735	31	Loading Dock
2	NN0601	6	Loading Dock
2	NN0602	6	Long Metal Shed
2	NN0603	6	Metal Shed
2	NN2001	20	Antenna Installation

Table ESA 2.4-1 Contaminant Classification of Structures in the Eastern Study Area. Page 2 of 2

CONTAMINATION CLASSIFICATION*	STRUCTURE NUMBER	SECTION	STRUCTURE FUNCTION
2	NN3001	30	Metal Shed
2	NN3002	· 30	Metal Shed
2	NN3102	31	3 Sets Shed Siding
2	NN3104	31	Shack
2	NN3105	31	Shed
2	NN3107	31	Antenna Station
2	NN3108	31	Shed
3	786	6	Drum Storage Warehouse
3	787	6	Drum Storage Warehouse
3	788	6	Drum Storage Warehouse
3	791	31	Drum Storage Warehouse
3	793	31	Drum Storage Warehouse
3	794	31	Drum Storage Warehouse
3	795	31	Drum Storage Warehouse
3	796	31	Drum Storage Warehouse
3	797	31	Drum Storage Warehouse
3	798	31	Drum Storage Warehouse
3	851	19	Pistol Range House
3	866	6	Toxic Yard Office and Change House
3	881	6	Igloo Storage
3	882	6	Igloo Siorage
3	884	6	Igloo Storage
3	885	6	Igloo Storage
3	886	6	Igloo Storage
3	1730	31	Sentry Station/Gatchouse
3	1734	31	Change House
3	NN0501	5	Abandoned Schoolhouse
3	NN2002	20	Tank Pad
3	NN3101	31	Metal Shed

^{1 =} Suspected to be contaminated
2 = Suspected to be contaminated but cleanable
3 = Suspected to be uncontaminated

Table ESA 2.5-1. Airborne Contaminant Distribution. Page 1 of 1.

Parameter	Station AO4	
Total Suspended Particulates		
Number of Sampling Events	3	
Annual Geometric Average (µg/m3)	43	
Range of Individual 24-Hour Samples (µg/m3)	39-47	

Source: ESE, 1988 (Air Media Rpt)

ESA 2.5-1/ESA-1 Rev. 5/10/89

Table ESA 2.6-1. Contaminants of Concern to Biota in Analyte Groups. Page 1 of 1.

GF	COUP	CONTAMINANT
1.	Volatile Halogenated	Chloroform
	Organics (VHOs)	Chlorobenzene
		Trichloroethylene
		· Allyl chloride*
2.	Volatile Aromatic Organics (VAOs)	Ethylbenzene
		Toluene
		Xylene
3.	Volatile Hydrocarbons (VHCs)	Dicyclopentadiene (DCPD)
4.	Organochlorine Pesticides (OCPs)	Aldrin
		Chlordane
		Dichlorodiphenylethane (DDE)
		Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) Dieldrin
		Endrin
		Heptachlor*
		Heptachlor epoxide (HE)*
		Isodrin
		Oxychlordane*
		Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)*,**
5.	Organophosphorous Compounds.	Atrazine
	Pesticide Related (OPHPs)	Azodrin*
		Malathion
		Methyl parathion* Parathion
_		
6.	Organophosphorous Compounds.	Diisopropylmethyl phosphonate (DIMP)
	GB-Agent Related (OPHGBs)	Dimethylmethyl phosphonate (DMMP)
		Methylphosphonic acid (MPA)
	Organosulfur Compounds,	Chlorophenylmethyl sulfide
	Herbicide Related (OSCHs)	Chlorophenylmethyl sulfone
		Chlorophenylmethyl sulfoxide
3.	Organosulfur Compounds.	Dithiane
	Mustard-Agent Related (OSCMs)	Mustard*
		1,4-Oxathiane
₽.	Organonitrogen Compounds (ONCs)	n-Nitosodimethylamine
0.	DBCP	
1.	Arsenic	
2.	Mercury	
3.	ICP Metals (ICPs)	Cadmium
		Copper

Compounds not included in the contaminant groups of other media.
 Non-pesticide organochlorine

Table ESA 2.6-2. Certified Reporting Limits for Biota Analysis Methods. Page 1 of 1.

USATHAMA			Certified Rep (µg	
Method Code	Matrix Type	Analyte	Lower CRL	Upper CRL
B-6	Animals and Plants	Arsenic	0.25	5.0
C-6	Animals and Plants	Mercury	0.050	0.40
D-6	Plants	Aldrin Dieldrin Endrin	0.02 0.04 0.04	0.3 0.3 0.6
E-6A	Animals	Aldrin Dieldrin Endrin	0.02 0.03 0.04	0.3 0.3 0.6
F-6A	Antime's	DDE DDT	0.09 0.3	2 4

Source: ESE, 1988m

Table ESA 2.6-3. Contaminant Levels in Terrestrial Ecosystems — Samples of Species Ranging Across RMA. Page 1 of 3.

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	į	•		Contam	inant Level in	mo/to Wet We	Contaminant level in matte were writed		
Species	Issue	Species lissue Location	Arsenic (n/nt)	Mercury (n/nt)	Aldrin (n/nt)	Dieldrin (n/nt)	Ent. Basis (Range/m Endrin	p,p-DDE	P,p-DDT
Invertebrates	ង						(30.00)	(n/nt)	(n/nt)
Earthworms Whole	Whole	RMA, South Plants	BDL (1)	<0.050->2.4 (1/2)	BDL (1)	2 (1)	BDL (1)	BDL (1)	BDL (1)
	Whole	Whole RMA Control 0.618-1.53(8/8) (Section 5 - ESA) 1.03	.618-1.53(8/8) 1.03	<0.050-0.25 (2/8)	BDL (7)	<0.06-5 (17)	<0.08-0.9 (1/1)	BDL (8)	BDL (8)
	Whole	Whole Offpost Control	BDL (2)	BDL (2)	BDL (1)	BDL (1)		Š	į
Grasshoppers Whole	Whole	RMA Section 26	RDI (A)	Ý, kia			(1)	RDL (1)	BDL (1)
			(4)	BDL (4)	0.05-6 (4/4) 2	0.5-7 (4/4) 3	<0.06-2 (3/4) 0.5	BDL (4)	BDL (4)
		Section 36 0.91-6.6 (4/4)	.91-6.6 (4/4) 3.2	<0.050.0.11 (2/4) 0.058	BDL (4)	0.3.0.4 (4/4)	BDL (4)	BDL (4)	BDL (4)
	(Ser	RMA Control (Section 7 and 8 - ESA)	BDL (3)	BDL (3)	BDL (3)	BDL (3)	BDL (3)	BDL (3)	BDL (3)
		Offpost Control	RDL (2)	BDL (2)	BDL (2)	BDL (2)	BDL (2)	BDL (2)	BDL (2)

= Mean is calculated when 50 percent or more of samples have detectable contaminant levels. If less than 50 percent of samples have detectable contaminant levels, only the range of values are presented. When calculating the mean, values of 112 the detection limit are substituted for samples that are below the detection limit.

** = MKE sample.

BDL = Below Detection Limit.

NRQ = Not requested.

n = Number of samples analyzed that contain detectable contaminant levels.

n1 = Number of samples.

TSY = Toxic Storage Yard

ource: ESE, 1988m

Source:

ESA Tab 2.6-3 Species Rev. 5/10/89

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Table ESA 2.6-3. Contaminant Levels in Terrestrial Ecosystems -- Samples of Species Ranging Across RMA. Page 2 of 3.

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				Contamin	nant Level in	Contaminant Level in mg/kg Wet Weight Basis (Range/mean.)	Basis (Range)	/mean*)	
Species	Tissue	Location	Arsenic (n/nt)	Mercury (n/nt)	Aldrin (n/nt)	Dieldrin (n/nt)	Endrin (n/nt)	p,p-DDE (n/nt)	p,p-DDT (n/nt)
Vertebrates	ioni.								
Ring-necked Juvenile Pheasant	Juvenile	RMA	<0.25 - 1.8 (3/11)	BDL (11)	BDL (12)	<0.03 - 1 (5/12)	BDL (12)	BDL (11)	BDL (11)
	Adult	RMA	BDL (4)	BDL (4)	BDL (4)	<0.03 - 3 (3/4) 0.8	BDL (4)	BDL (3)	BDL (3)
	Egg	RMA	NRQ	0.050 - 0.41 (8/34)	BDL (33)	<0.03 · 4 (17/33) >0.5	BDL (33)	<0.09 · 1 (1/29)	BDL (29)
	Egg	Offpost	NRQ	0.050 - 0.057 (1/11)	BDL (11)	BDL (11)	BDL (11)	<0.09 - 1 (2/11)	BDL (11)
Prairie Dog	Carcass	s RMA <0.7 Section 36 Summer	<0.25 - 0.74 (2/9) mer	BDL (9)	BDL (9)	0.2 - 10 (9/9) 2	BDL (9)	NRQ	NRQ
	Carcass So	RMA Section 36 Winter	BDL (5) iter	BDL (5)	BDL (5)	0.1 - 6 (5/5)	BDL (5)	NRQ	NRQ
	Carcass	ESA Toxic Storage Yard	ESA Toxic <0.25 - 4.2 (1/5) Surage Yard	BDL (5)	BDL (5)	0.06 - 0.2 (5/5) 0.1	BDL (5)	NRQ	NRQ
	Carcass	RMA Control Summer	d BDL (9)	BDL (9)	BDL (9)	<0.03 - 0.3 (2/9)	BDL (9)	NRQ	NRQ

• = Mean is calculated when 50 percent or more of samples have detectable contaminant levels. If less than 50 percent of samples have detectable contaminant levels, only the range of values are presented. When calculating the mean, values of 112 the detection limit are substituted for samples that are below the detection limit.

** = MKE sample.

BDL = Below Detection Limit.

NRQ = Not requested.

n = Number of samples analyzed that contain detectable contaminant levels.

TSY = Toxic Storage Yard

ource: ESE, 1988in

Source:

ESA Tab 2.6-3 Species Rev. 5/10/89

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Table ESA 2.6-3. Contaminant Levels in Terrestrial Ecosystems --- Samples of Species Ranging Across RMA. Page 3 of 3.

				Contami	nant Level in	Contaminant Level in me/ke Wet Weieht Basis (Range/mean.)	Basis (Range/	mcan*)	
Species Tissue	Tissue	Location	Arsenic (n/nt)	Mercury (n/nt)	Aldrin (n/nt)	Dieldrin (n/nt)	Endrin (n/nt)	p,p-DDE (n/nt)	p,p-DDT (n/nt)
							:		
	Carcass	Carcass RMA Control Winter	BDL (5)	BDL (5)	BDL (5)	<0.03 - 0.1 (1/5)	BDL (5)	NRQ	NRQ
	Carcass	Carcass Offpost Control Summer	BDL (9)	BDL (9)	BDL (8)	BDL (8)	BDL (8)	NRQ	NRQ
	Kidneys	RMA, Section 36 Winter	BDL (5)	<0.10 0.36 (3/5) 0.18	BDL (5)	<0.2 · 2 (2/5)	BDL (5)	NRQ	NRQ
Cottontail	Muscle	RMA, Section 36	RDL (7)	BDL (7)	RDL (7)	<0.03 + 0.09 (3.77)	BDL(7)	NRQ	NRQ
	Musch	RMA, Control	BDL (7)	BDL (7)	RDL (7)	RDL (7)	BDL (7)	NRQ	NRQ
	Muscle	RMA, Offpost Control	BDL (7)	BDL (7)	BDL (7)	BDL(7)	BDL (7)	NRQ	NRQ
Mule Deer	Liver	RMA	BDL (14)	BDL (14)	BDL (14)	<0.03 - 0.2 (1/14)	BDL (14)	NRQ	NRQ.
	Liver	Offpost	RDL (2)	RDL (2)	BDL (2)	RDL (2)	BDL (2)	NRQ	NRQ
	Musck	RMA	BDL (14)	BDL (14)	RDL (14)	BDL (14)	BDL (14)	NRQ	NRQ
	Muscle	Offpost	BDL (2)	BDL (2)	RDL (2)	HDL (2)	BDL (2)	NRQ	NRQ

Mean is calculated when 50 percent or more of samples have detectable contaminant levels. If less than 50 percent of samples have detectable contaminant levels, only the range of values are presented. When calculating the mean, values of 1/2 the detection limit are substituted for samples that are below the detection limit.

:

= MKE sample = Below Detection Limit

BDL = Below Defection Limit

NRQ = Not requested.

n = Number of samples analyzed that contain detectable contaminant levels

nt = Number of samples

TSY = Toxu Storage Yard parce ESE, 1988m

Source

ESA Tab 2 6-3 Species Rev. 5/10/89

Table ESA 2.6-4. Contaminant Levels in Terrestrial Ecosystems — Samples of Chance and USFWS Suppemental Samples of Species Ranging Across RMA. Page 1 of 2.

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				Contam	inan, Level :-	Contaminant Level in the way			
Species	Tissue	Species Tissue Location	Arsenic (n/nt)	Mercury (n/nt)	Aldrin (n/nt)	Dieldrin (n/nt)	L Basis (Range/me.n*) Endrin p.p	mc.n.) p.p-DDE	P.pDDT
7	((111/11)	(n/nt)
Dove	Carcars	RMA A	RDL (2)	BDL (2)	<0.6 · 2	6 - 60 (2/2) 30	<0.8 - 3 (1/2)	BDL (2)	BDL (2)
	Live	RMA	RDL(1)	BDL (1)	BOL (1)	7 (1)	4 (1)	BDI.(1)	20
Bald Eagle	Egg	Bar Lake	E),	0.10	BDL (1)	0.8 (1)	BDL(I)	200 (1)	
iolden Eagle	Liva	RMA	NRO	<0.050 · 0.22 (1/2) 0.12	RDL (2)	<0.031 · 0.22 (1/2) 0.12	BDL (2)	BDL (2)	BDL (2)
	Brain	RMA	BDL (2)	<0.098 - 0.26 (2)	RDL (2)	BDL (2)	RDL (2)	BDL (2)	BOI (2)
cmginaus Hawk	Liva	RMA	BDL (5)	<0.050 - 0.29 (1/5)	BDL (5)	0.26 · 4.8 (5/5) 2.7	BDL (5)	BDL (5)	BDL (5)
	Brain	RMA	BDL (5)	<0.050 - 0.15 (1/5)	BDL (5)	<0.24 · 1.0 (4/5)	BDL (5)	BDL (5)	37 708
Red-tailed Hawk	Liva	RMA	BDL (3)	<0.050 - 0.35 (1/3)	BDL (3)	0.5 - 7 (3/3) 4	BDL (3)	<0.3 - 0.8 (2/3)	BDL(3)
	Brain	RMA	BDL (3)	<0.050 - 0.093 (1/3)	RDL (3)	<0.8 · 9 (2/3) 6	BDL (3)	BDL (3)	BDL (3)
ireal homod	Liva	RMA	BDL (4)	<0.050 - 0.086 (2/4) 0.047	BDL (4)	0.1 · 30 (4/4) 10	BDL (4)	<0.09 - 20 (3/4) 6	BDL (4)

Mean is calculated when 50 percent or nave of samples have detectable contaminant levels. If less than 50 percent of samples have detectable contaminant levels, only the range of witness are presented. When calculating the mean, values of 112 the detection limit are substituted for samples that are below the detection limit.

Beion Detection Limit

= Not requested BDL NRQ

n = Number of samples analyzed that contain detectable contaminant levels.

If x = Number of samples

TSY = Total Storage Yard

Source = ESE, FORM

Source

SA 2.6-4/ESA-1 lev. 5/10/89

Table ESA 2.6-4. Contaminant Levels in Terrostnal Ecosystems --- Samples of Chance and USFWS Supplemental Samples of Species Ranging Across RMA. Page 2 of 2.

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				Contan	ninant Level in	Contaminant Level in mg/kg Wet Weight Basis (Range/mean.)	Basis (Range	/mcan*)	
Species	Tissue	Species Tissue Location	Arsenic (n/nt)	Mercury (n/nt)	Aldrin (n/nt)	Dieldrin (n/nt)	Endrin (n/nt)	p,p-DDE (n/nt)	p,p-DDT (n/nt)
	Brain	RMA	BDL (4)	BDL (4)	BDL (4)	<0.2 - 20 (3/4) 9	BDL (4)	<0.5 - 10 (3/4)	BDL (4)
Northern Harmer	Egg	RMA	BUL (2)	BDL (2)	BDL (2)	0.3 - 0.7 (2) 0.5	BDL (2)	BDL (2)	BDL (2)
Coyote	Liva	RMA	BDL (1)	BDL (1)	RDL(1)	8 (1)	BDL (1)	BDL (1)	BDL (1)
Bater	Live	RMA	RDL.	BDL(I)	BDL (1)	2 (1)	BDL (1)	MRQ	NRQ
	Kidneys	RMA	OSN.	NRQ	BDL(1)	0.8 (1)	BDL (1)	NRQ	NRQ

= Meun is calculated when 50 percent or more of samples have detectable contaminant levels. If less than 50 percent of samples have detectable contaminant levels, only the range of values are presented. When calculating the mean, values of 112 the detection limit are substituted for samples that are below the detection limit.

** = MKE sample.

BOYL = Below Defection Limit.

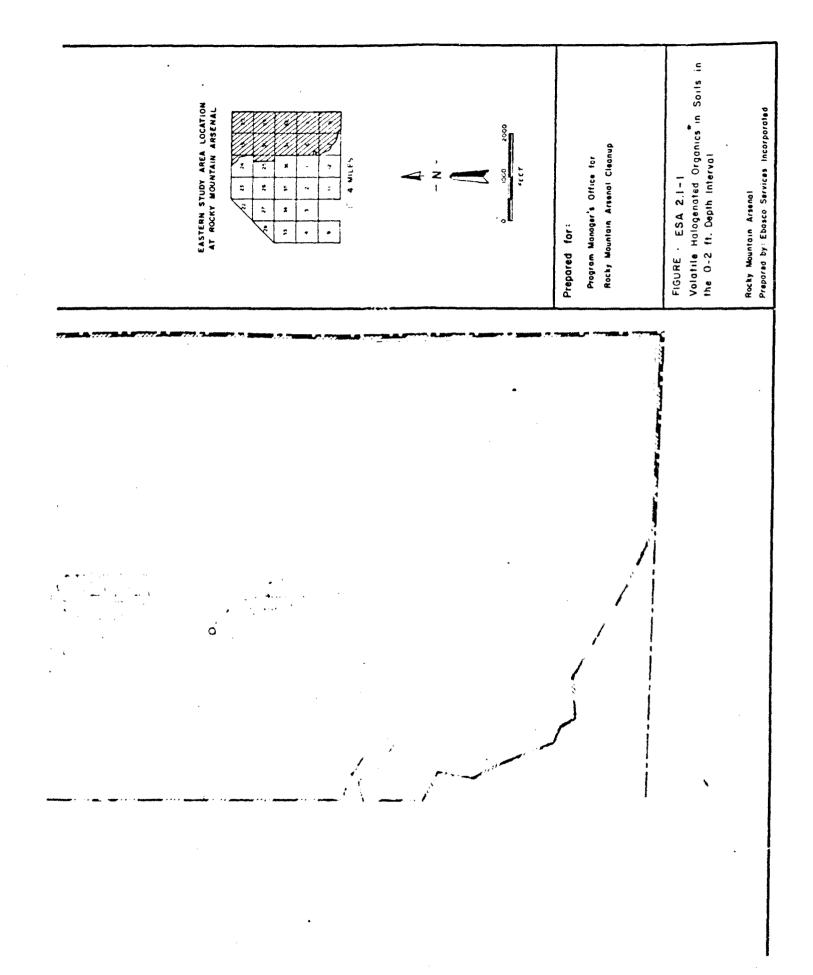
n = Number of samples analyzed that contain detectable containant levels, nt = Number of samples ISY = Total Storage Yard Source ESE, 1985m

ESA 2 6-4/ESA-1 Rev. 5/10/89

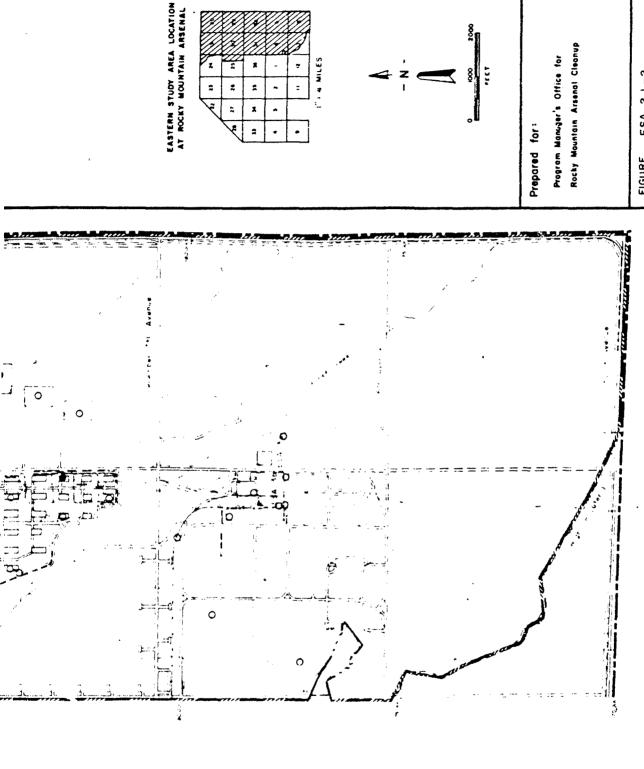
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Below Certified Reporting Limit (BCRL) ESA-10 Suboreo boundory THE Unimproved reed 19 Section number Starege pade ANALYTE SAMPLE LOCATION AND CONCENTRATION (vg/g) * Excluding Methylene Chloride Legend Borns or seed mounts 0.049-1.0 > 10 - 100 > 1.0-10 00**×** 0 eļ W

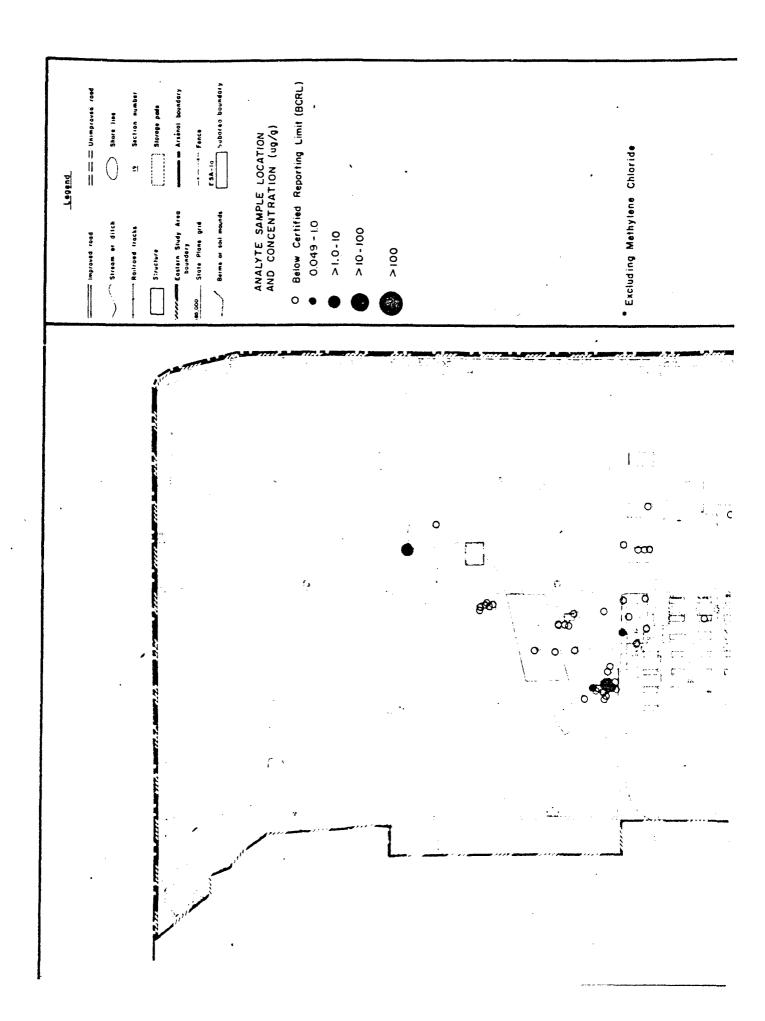


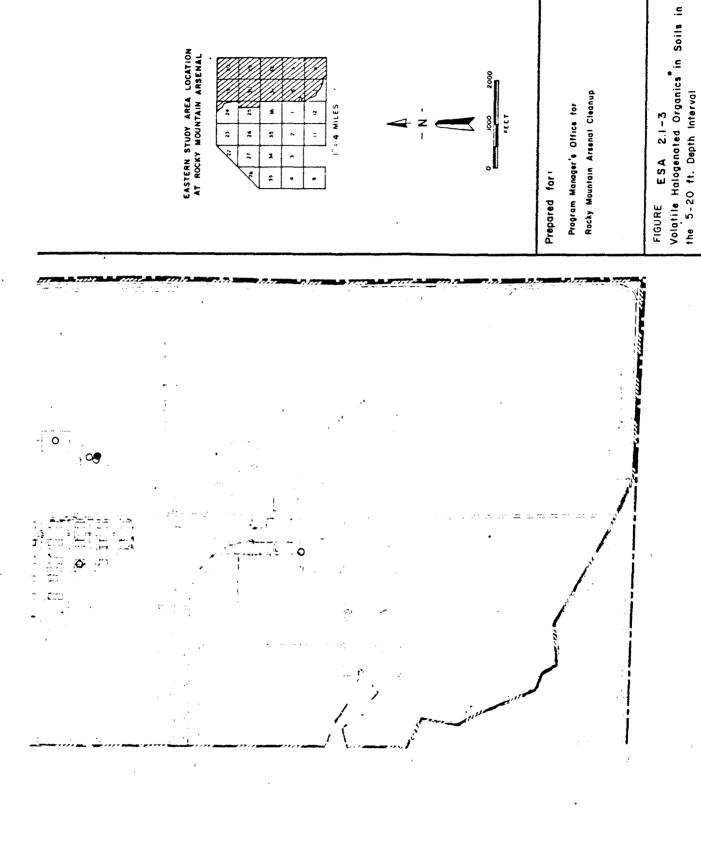
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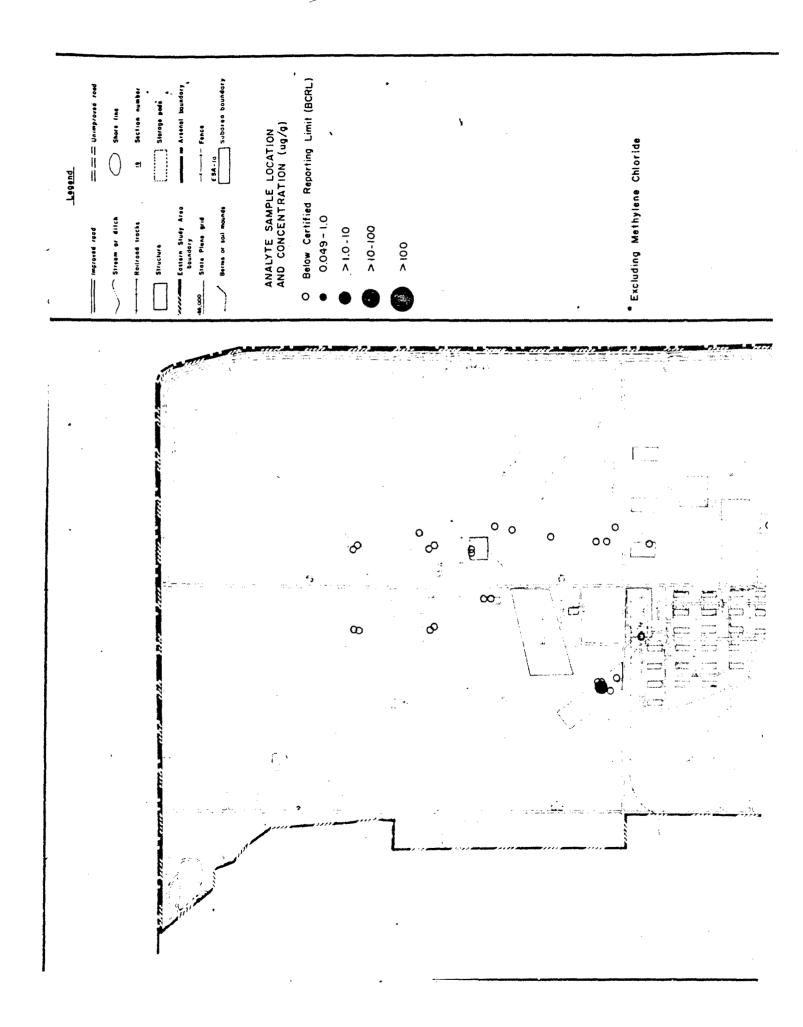
Volatile Halogenated Organics in Soils in the 2-5 ft. Depth Interval FIGURE ESA 2.1-2

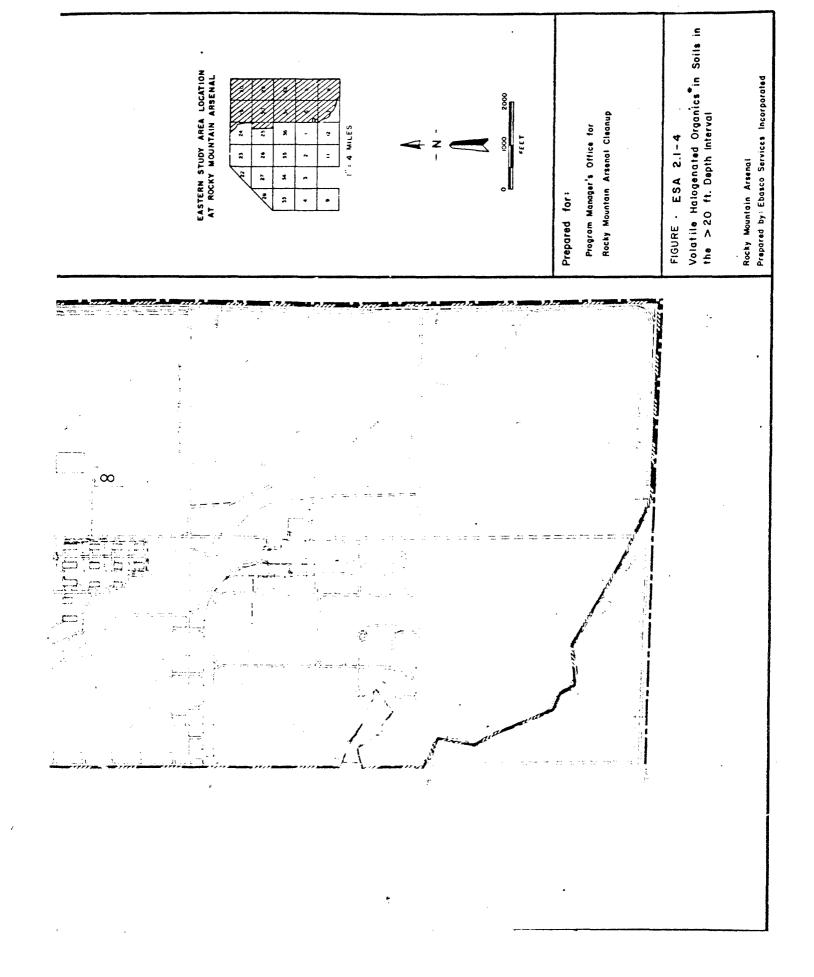
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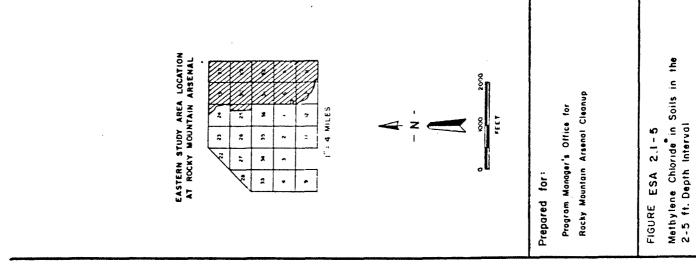


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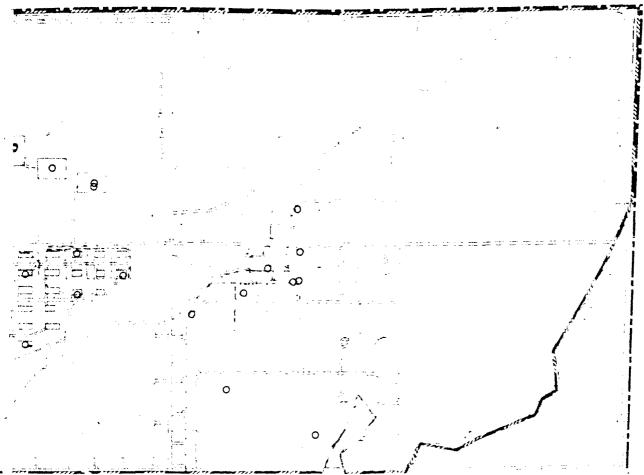


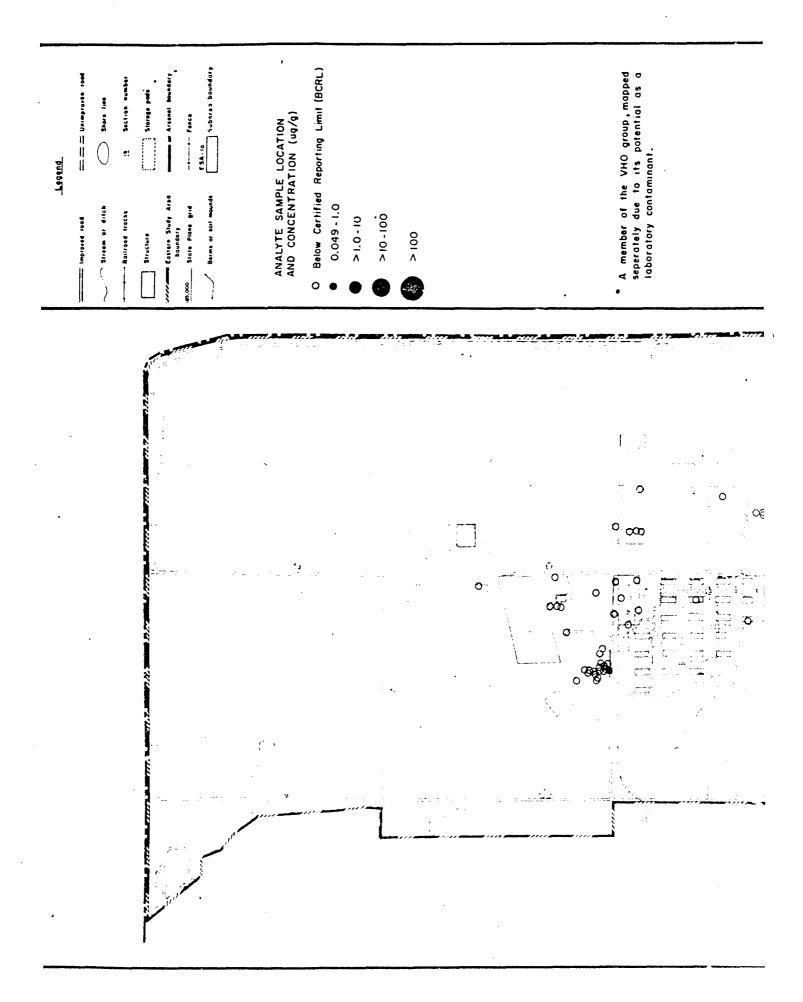


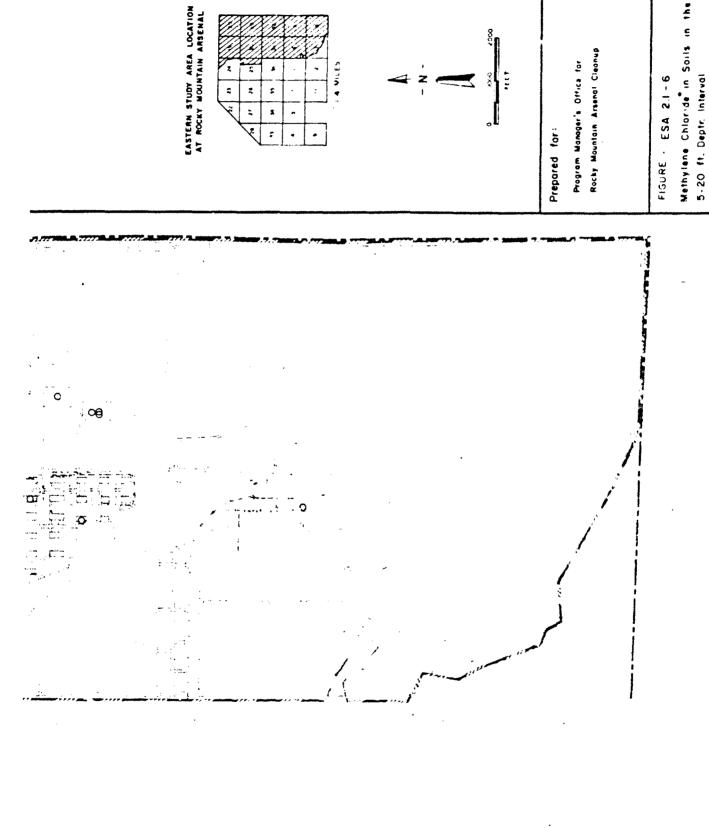
ESA-10 Subarea boundary Below Certified Reporting Limit (BERL) *A member of the VHO group, mapped seperately due to its potential as a laboratory contaminant. - - Unimproves road - Arzinal boundery Section number Storoge pods Shere Ima ANALYTE SAMPLE LOCATION AND CONCENTRATION (ug/g) 21 Legend Berms or seil mounds Stream or ditch 0.049-1.0 State Plene grid >10-100 >1.0-10 001 < Structure 10 0



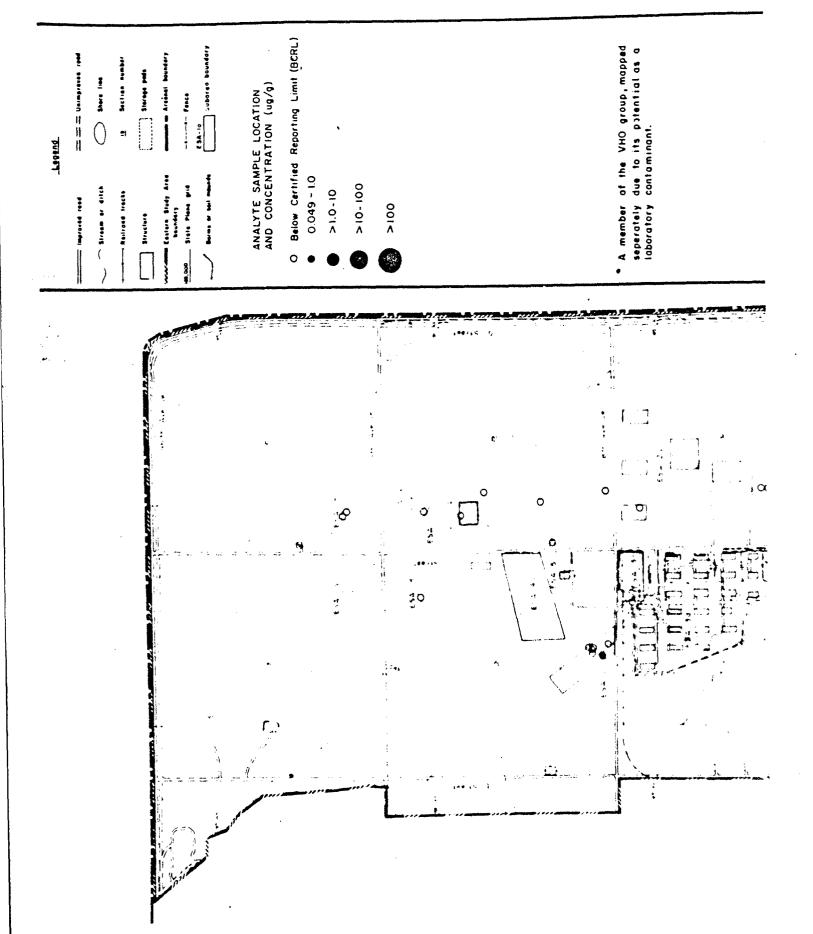
Rocky Mountain Arsenal

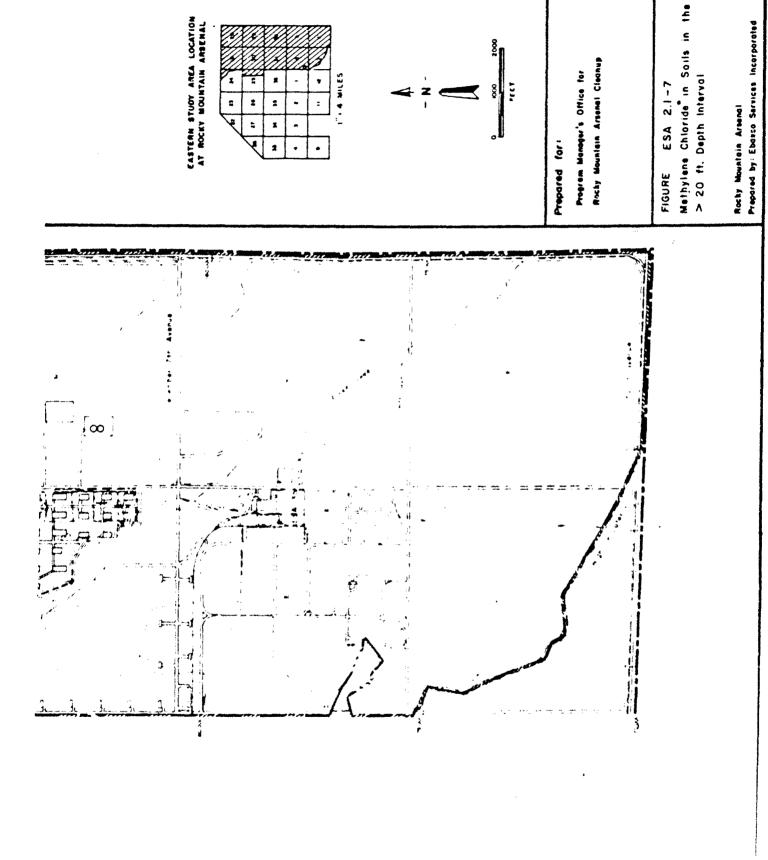


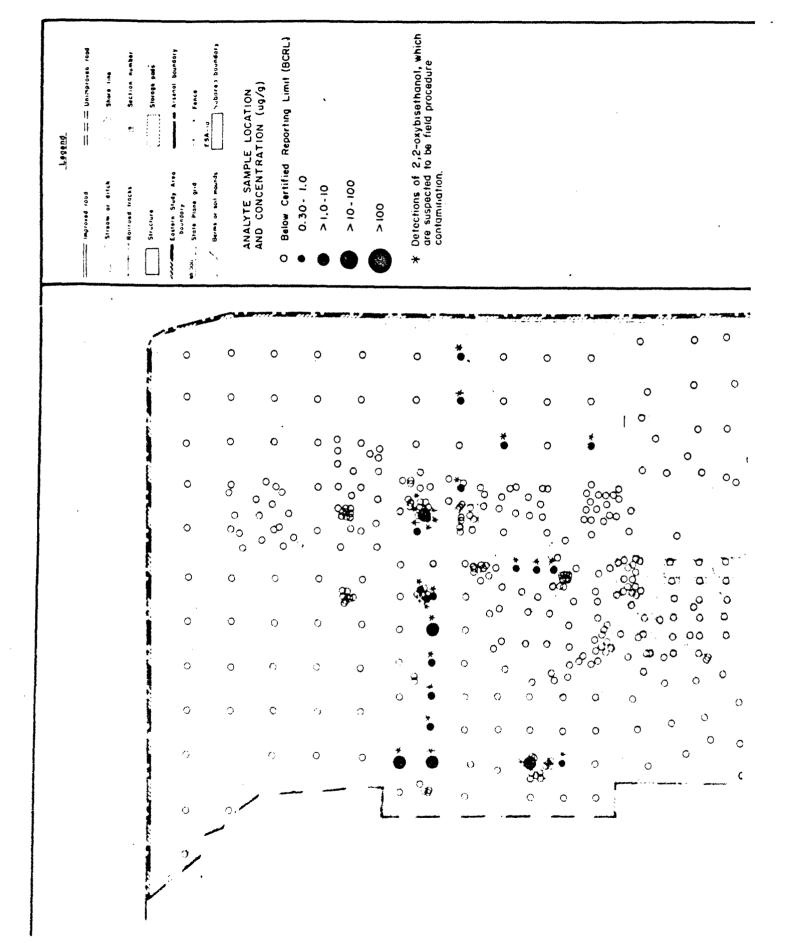


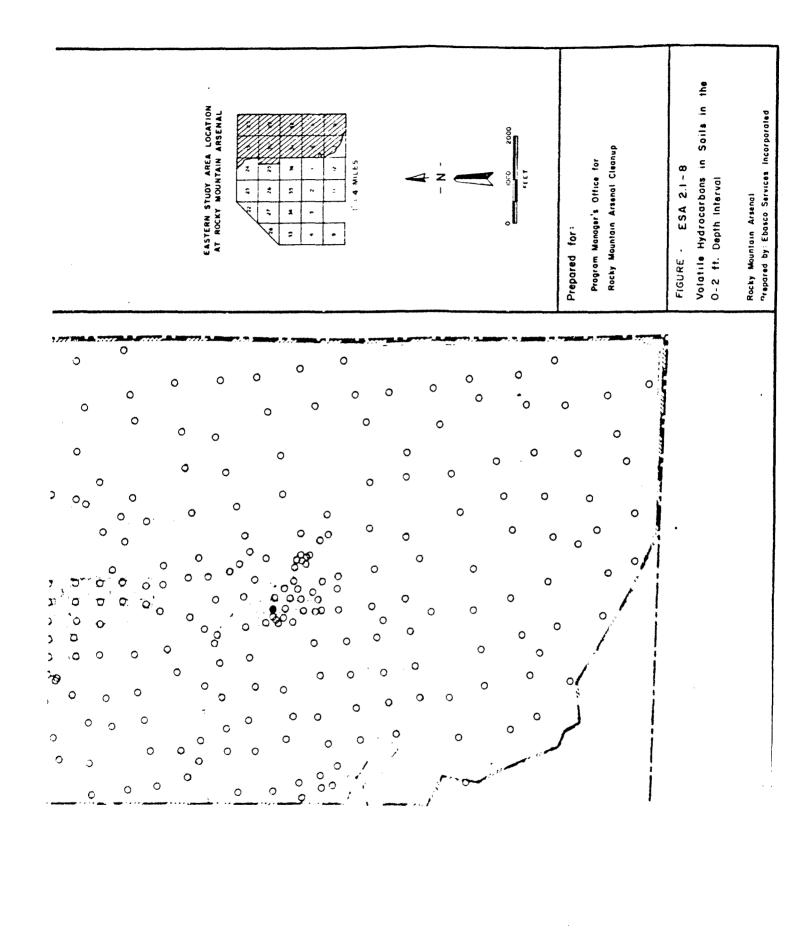


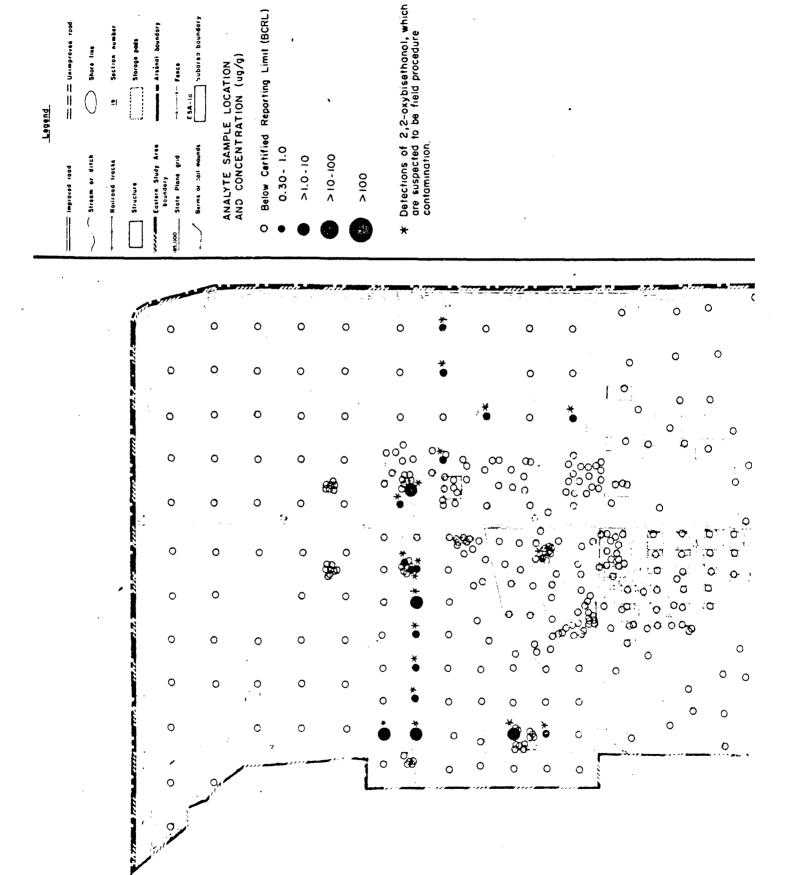
Pocky Mountain Arsenal Prepared by Ebasco Services incorporated











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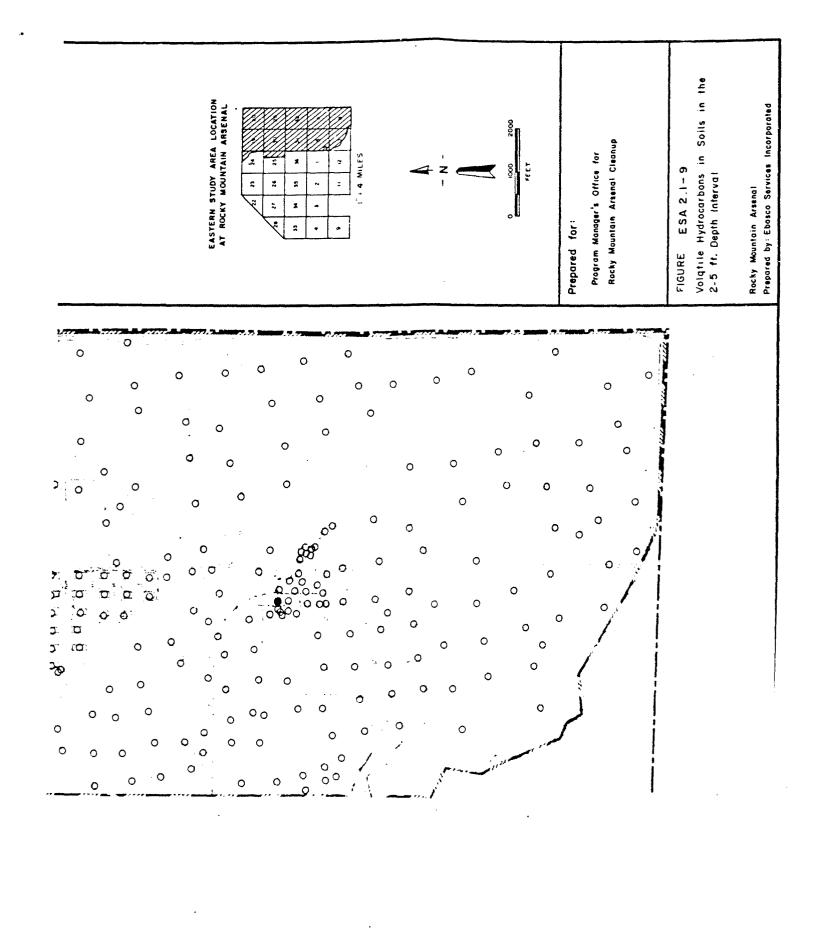
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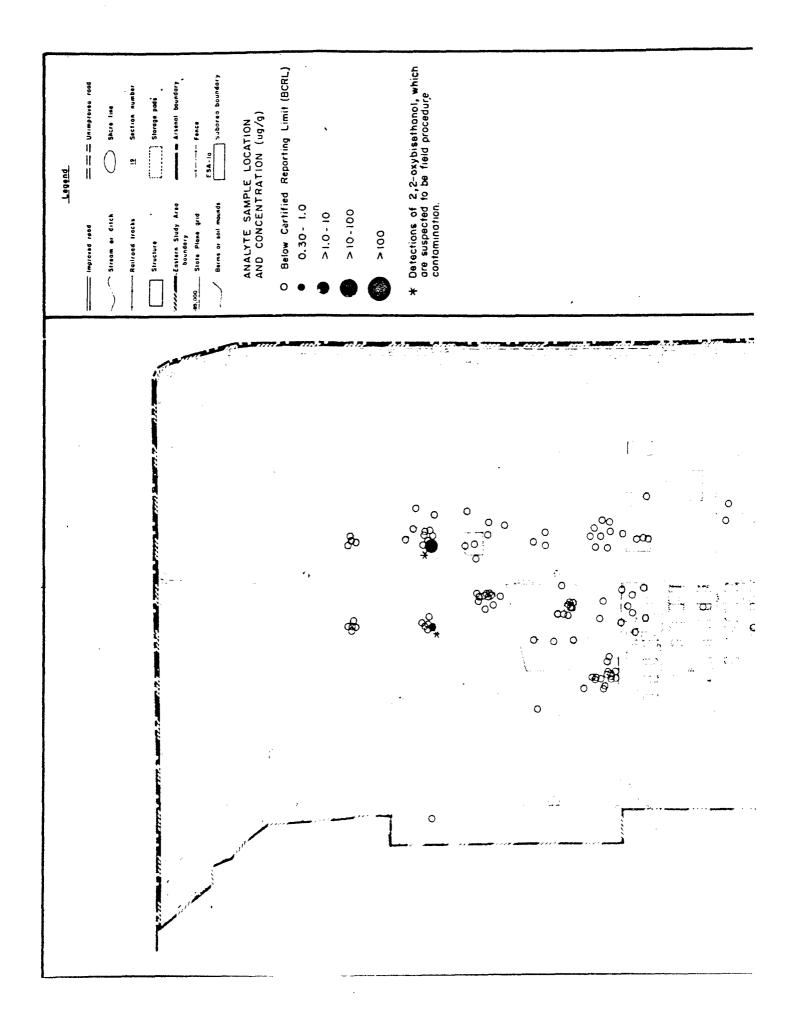
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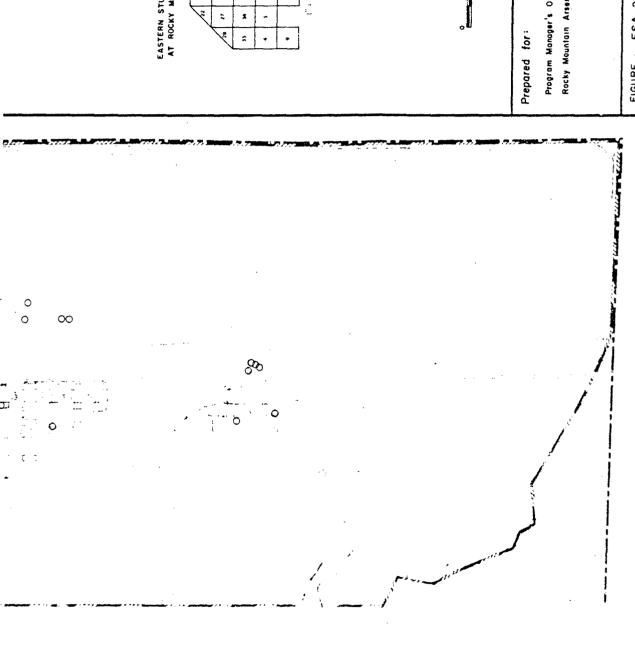
Section number Storage pads

Shore line

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EASTERN STUDY AREA LOCATION AT ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL

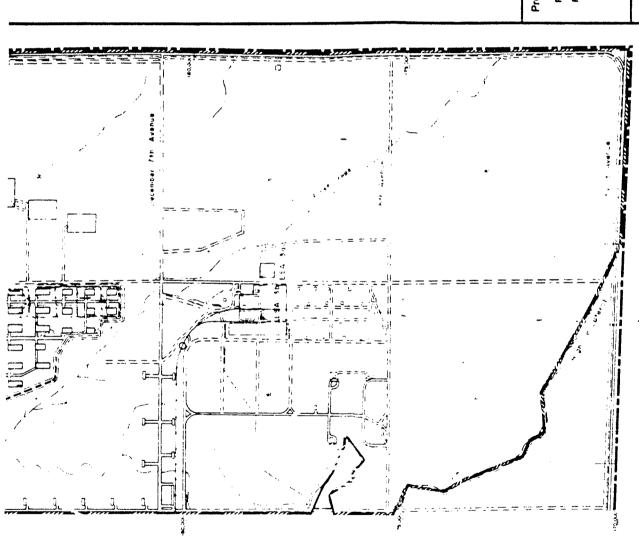


Rocky Mountain Arsenal Cleanup Program Manager's Office for

Volatile Hydrocarbons in Soils in the 5-20 ft. Depth Interval FIGURE . ESA 2.1-10

Rocky Mountain Arsena! Prepared by: Ebasco Services Incorporated

Below Certified Reporting Limit (BCRL) Arrinel boundary 19 Bection number Shorage pade ANALYTE SAMPLE LOCATION AND CONCENTRATION (ug/g) Lested Eastern Sludy Area boundary 0.053 - 1.0 > 10 - 100 >1.0-10 - Reilroad trocks 00I **<** Structure ESA 41



EASTERN STUDY AREA LOCATION AT ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARBENAL

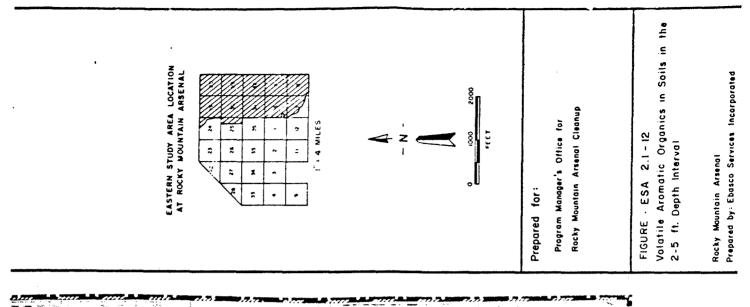
Prepared for:
Program Manager's Office for
Rocky Mountain Arsenal Cleanup

FIGURE ESA 2.1-11
Valatile Aromatic Organics in Soils in the 0-2 ft. Depth Interval

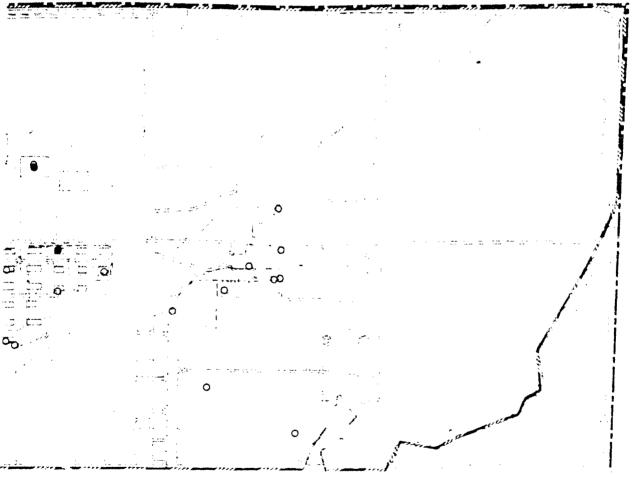
Rocky Mountain Arsenal Prepared by: Ebasco Services Incorporated

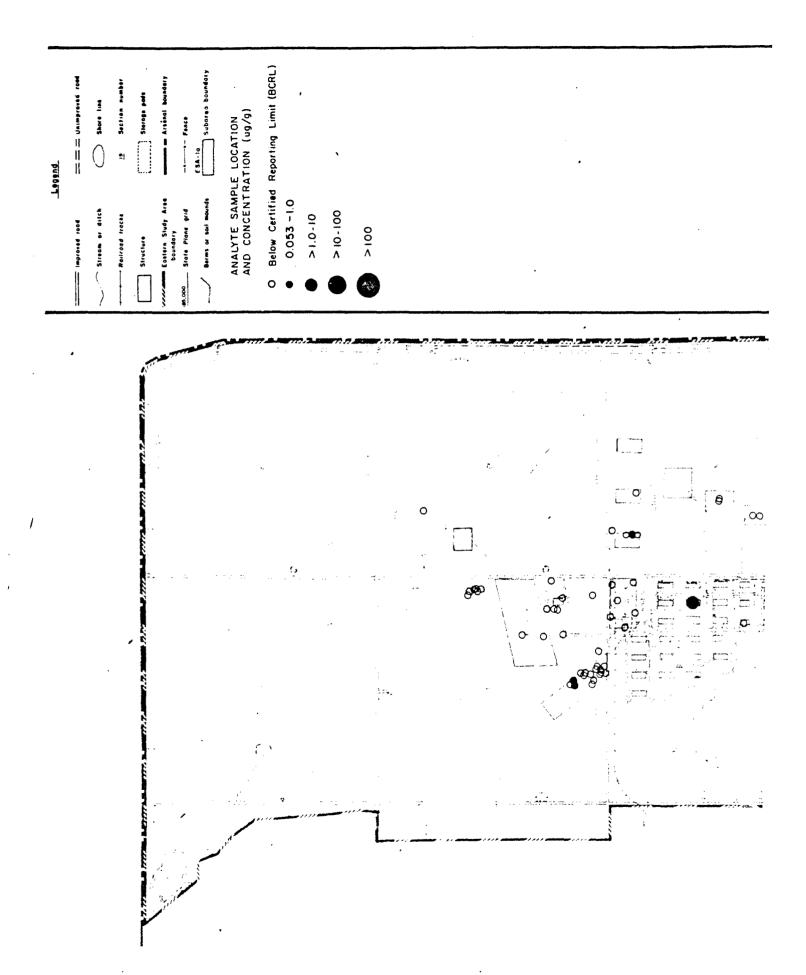
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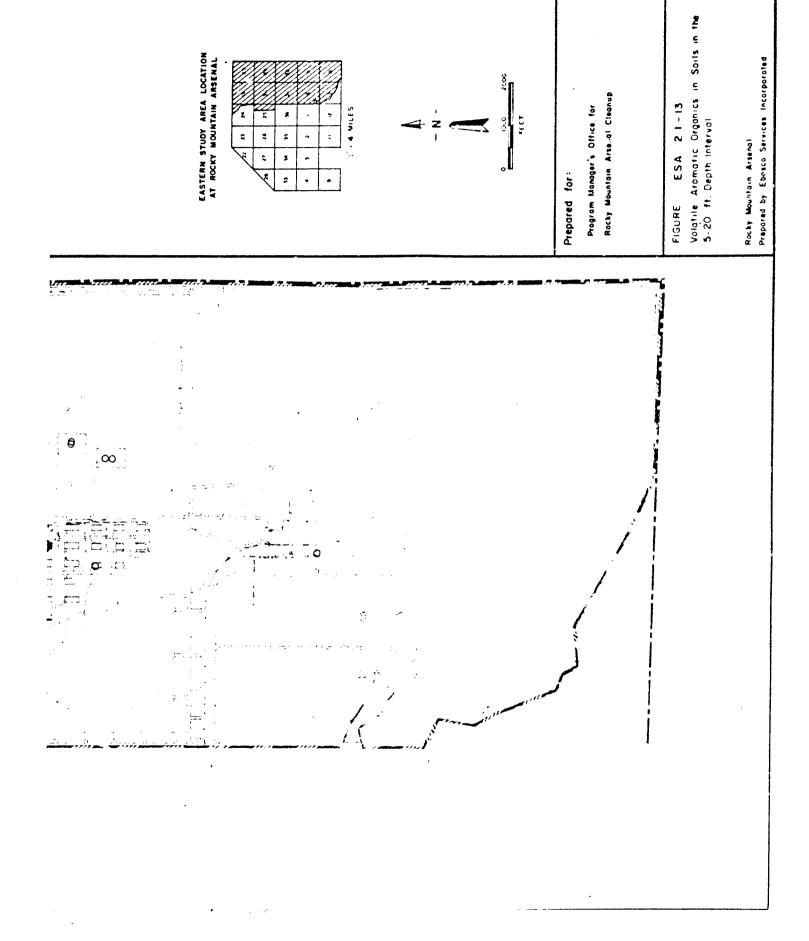
• 0.053 - 1.0 Maragroves ree Storage padi ANALYTE SAMPLE LOCATION AND CONCENTRATION (ug/g) Pedend Berms or soil mounds > 1.0-10 > 10 - 100 . 001 ~ 0 **∂**a: <u></u>

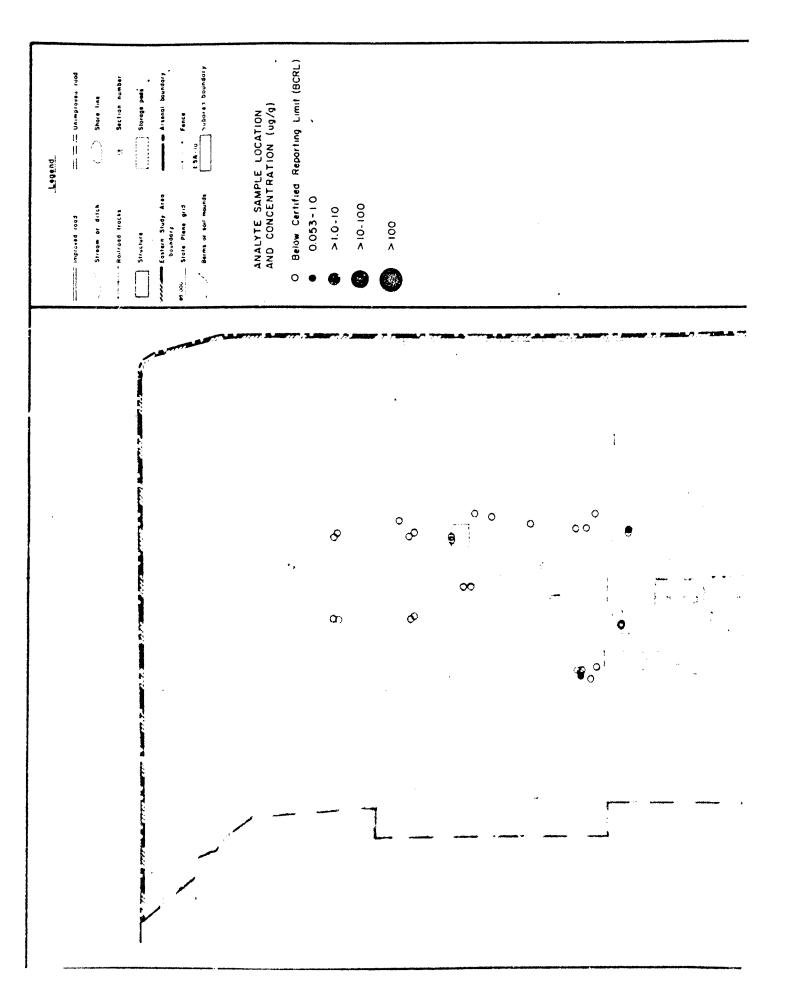


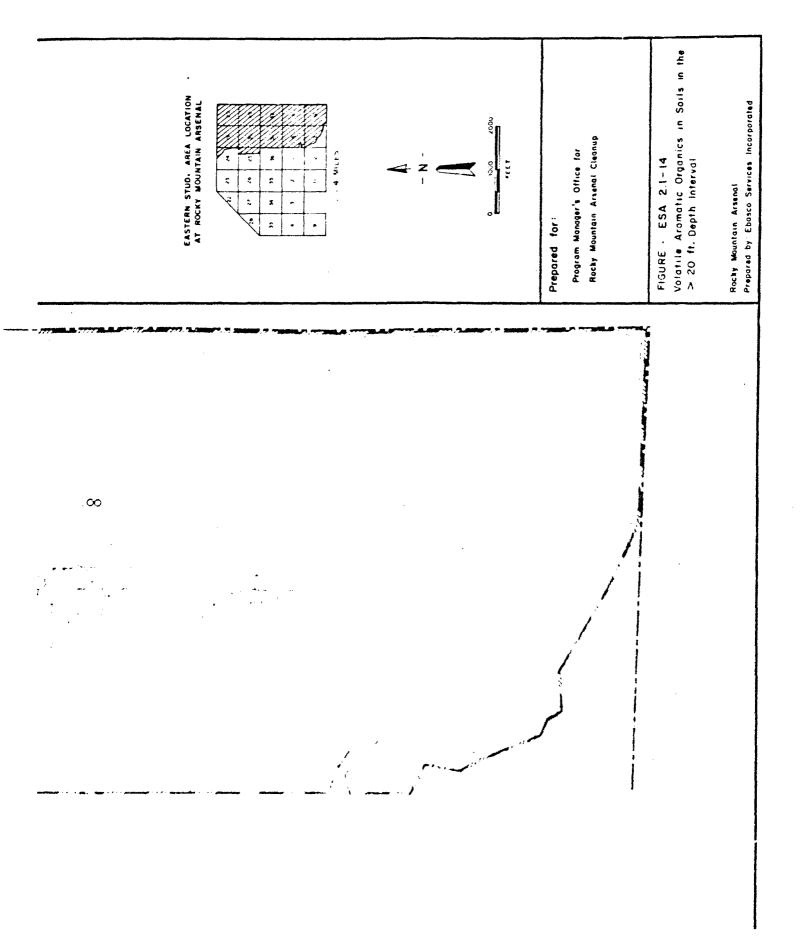
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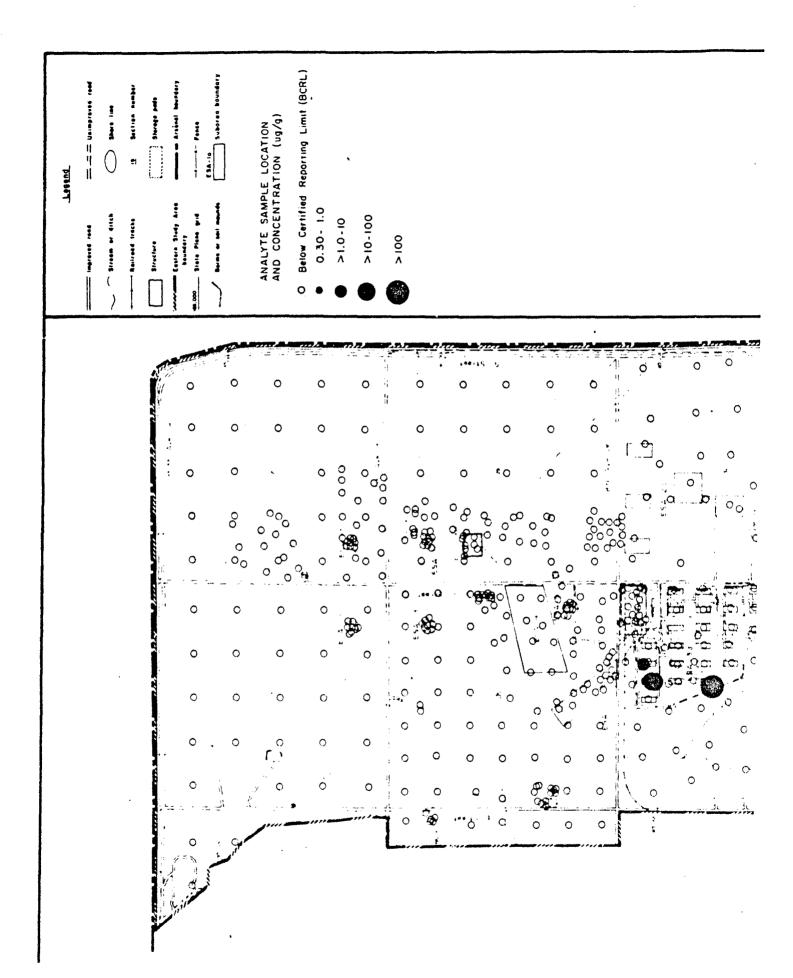


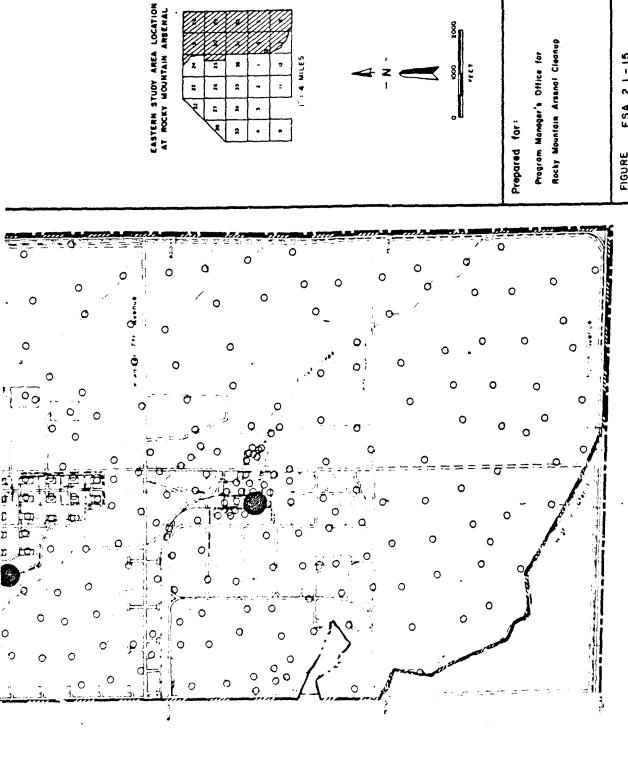








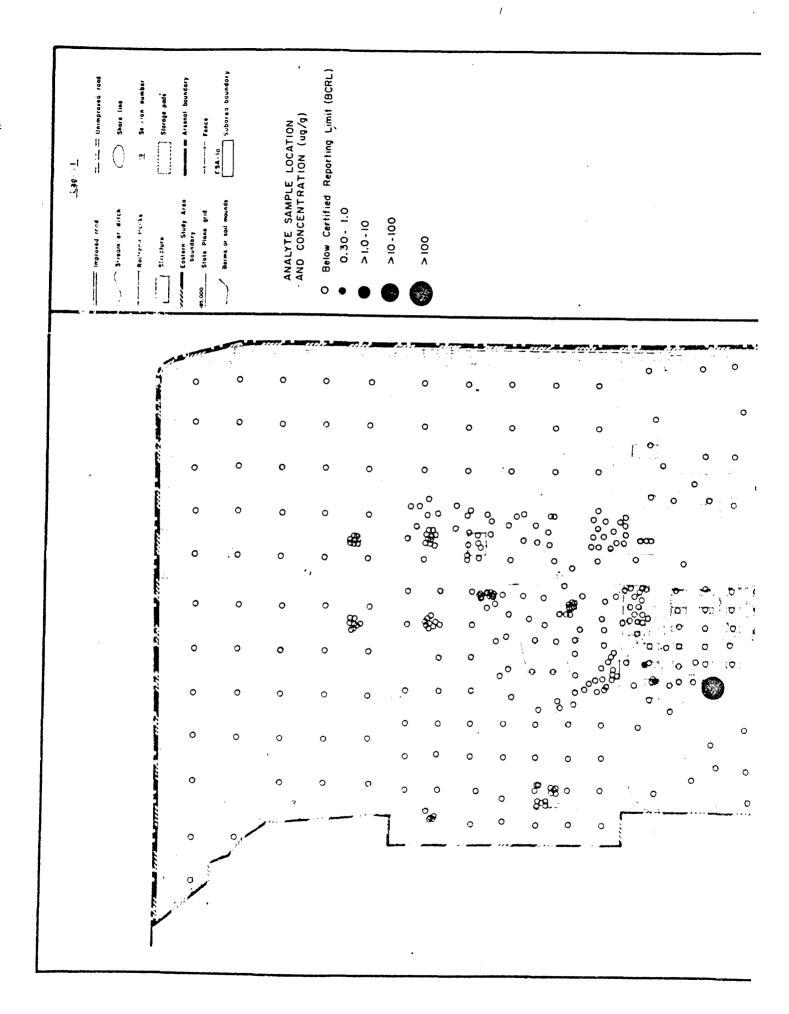


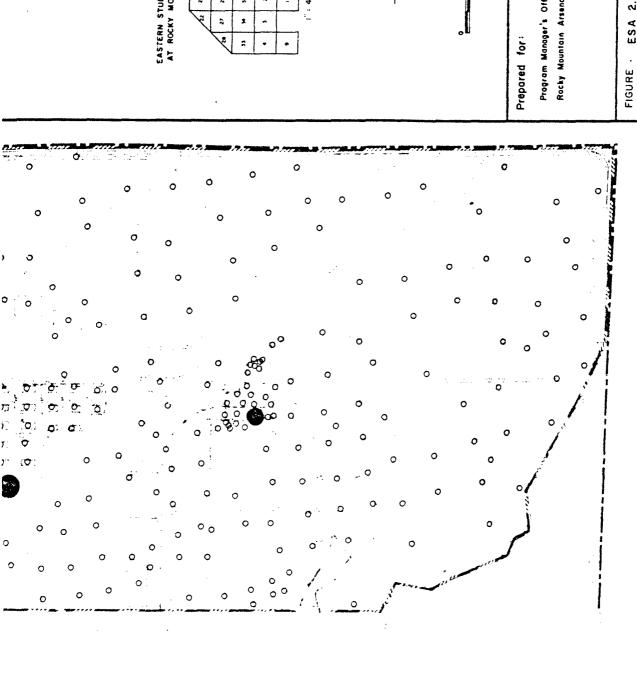


Rocky Mountain Arsand! Cleanup Program Manager's Office for

Organosulfur Compounds, Mustard-Agent Related in Soils in the 0-2 ft. Depth Interval ESA 2.1-15 FIGURE

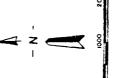
Prepared by: Ebasco Services Incorporated Rocky Mountain Arsenal





EASTERN STUDY AREA LOCATION AT ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL

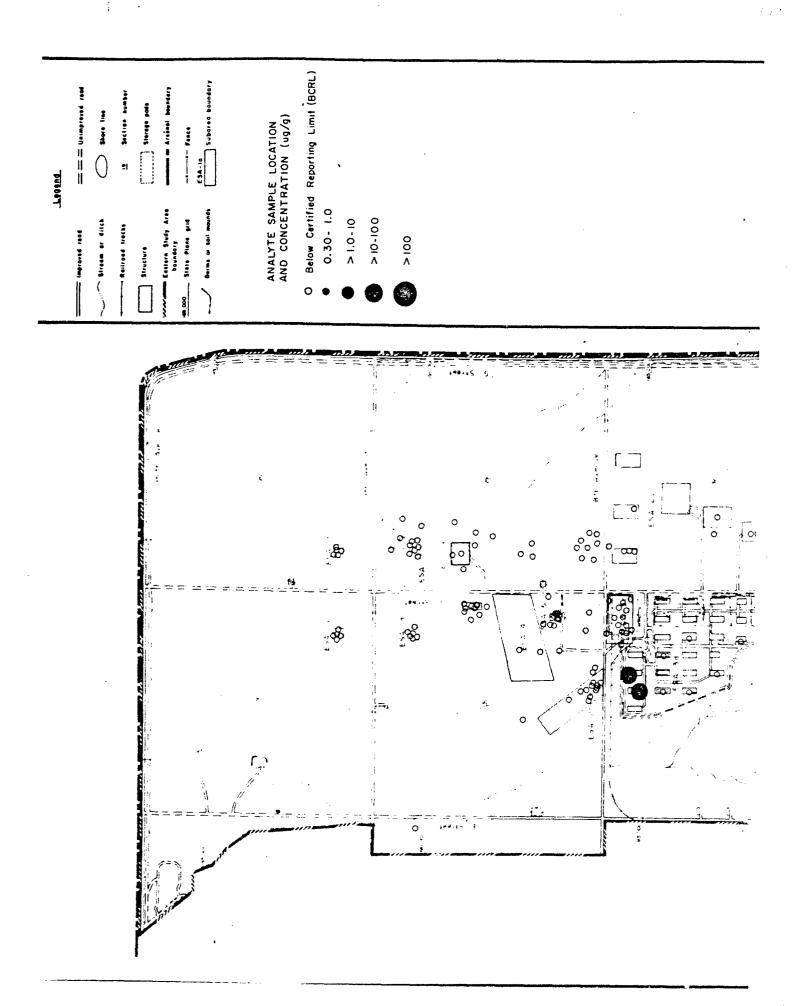


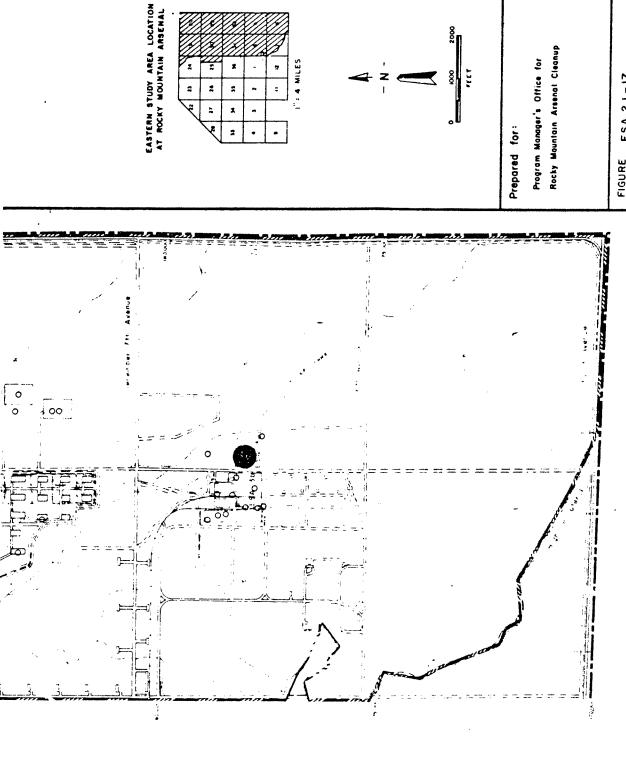


Rocky Mountain Arsenal Cleanup Program Manager's Office for

Organosulfur Compounds, Mustard-Agent Related in Soils in the 2-5 ft. Depth Interval FIGURE . ESA 2.1-16

Prepared by: Ebasco Services Incorporated Rocky Mountain Arsenal



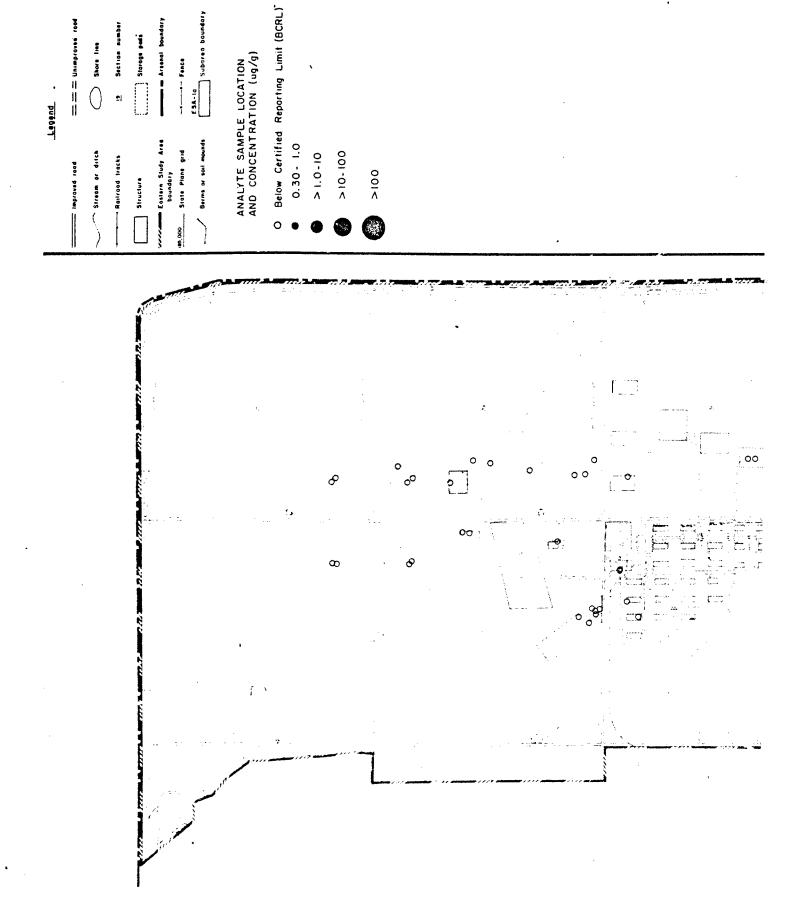


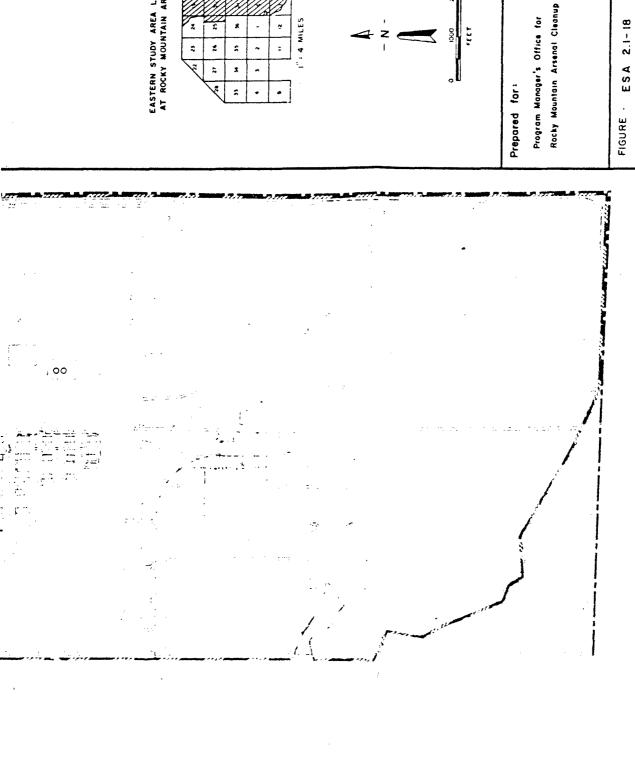
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Rocky Mountain Arsenal Cleanup Program Manager's Office for

Organosulfur Compounds, Mustard-Agent Related in Soils in the 5-20 ft.Depth Interval FIGURE ESA 2.1 - 17

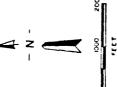
Rocky Mountain Arsenal Prepared by: Ebasco Services Incorporated





EASTERN STUDY AREA LOCATION AT ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL

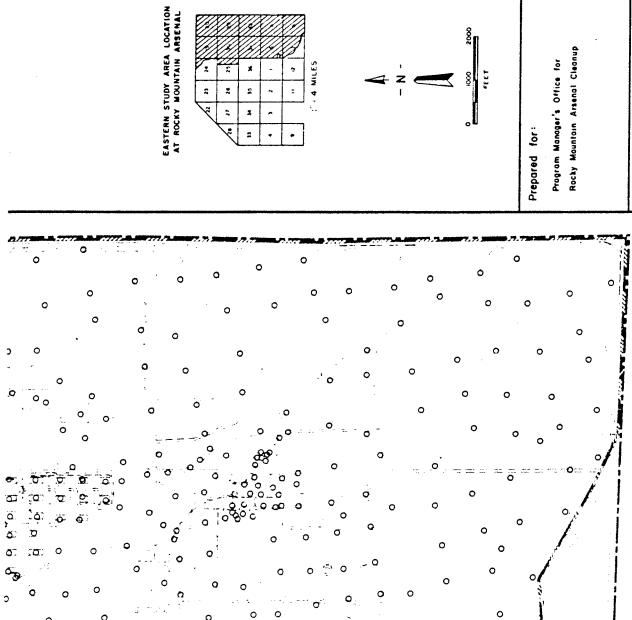




Organosulfur Compounds, Mustard-Agent Related in Soils in the > 20 ft. Depth Interval

Rocky Mountain Arsenal Prepaied by: Ebasco Services Incorporated

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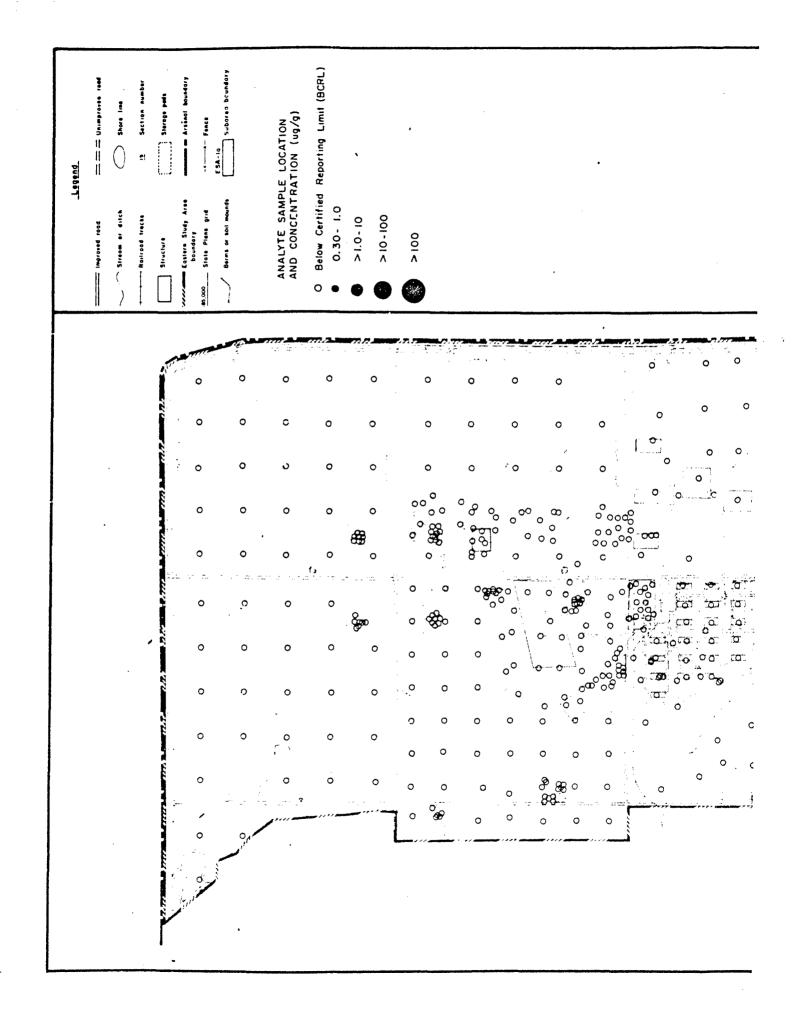
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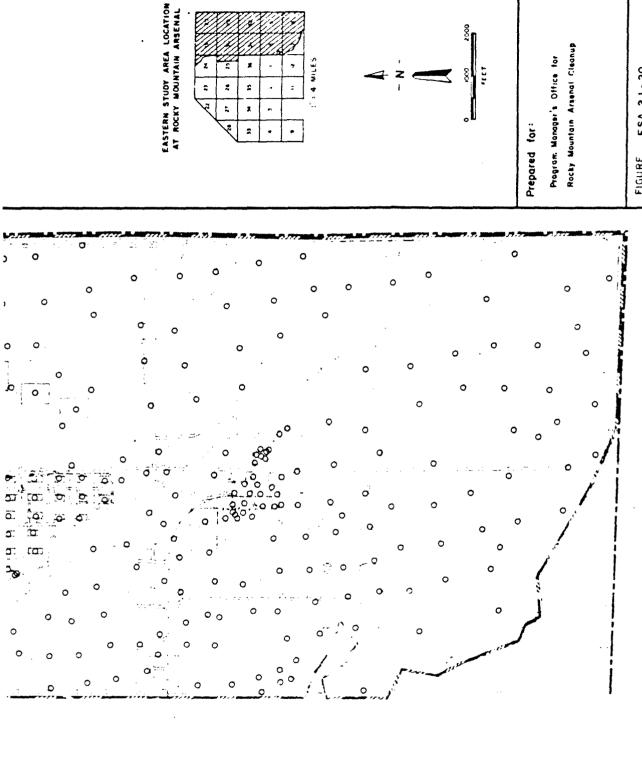
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Rocky Mountain Arsenal Cleanup Program Manager's Office for

Organosulfur Compounds, Herbicide Related in Soils in the 0-2 ft. Depth Interval FIGURE . ESA 2.1-19

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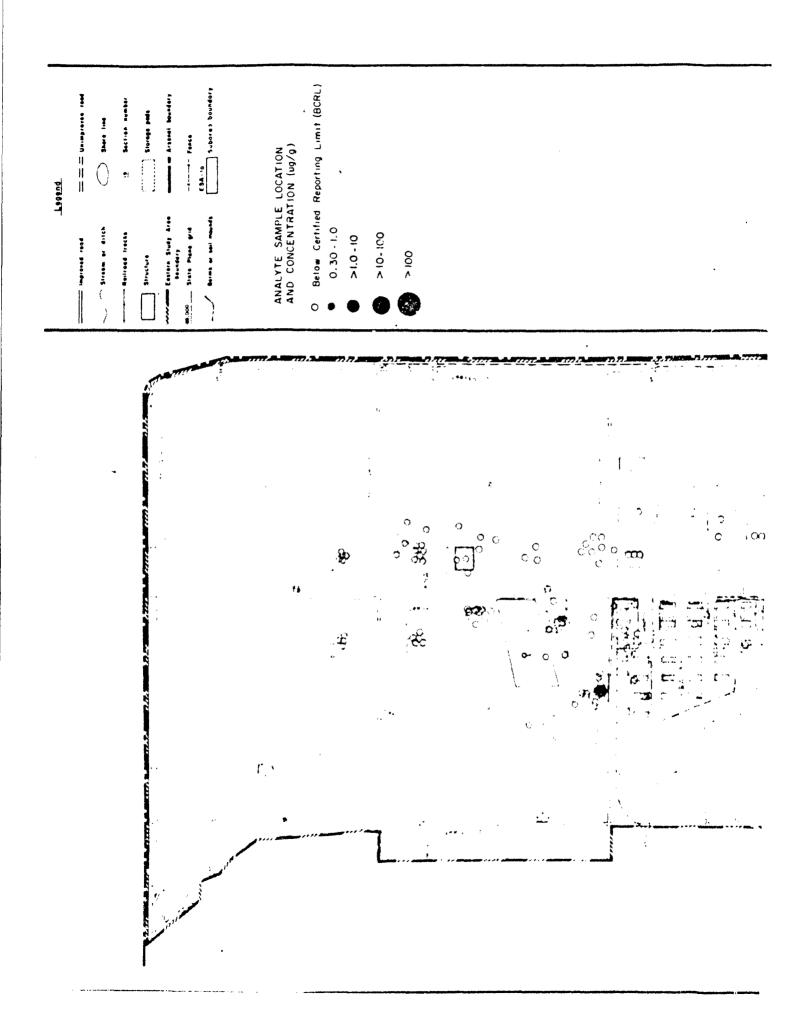
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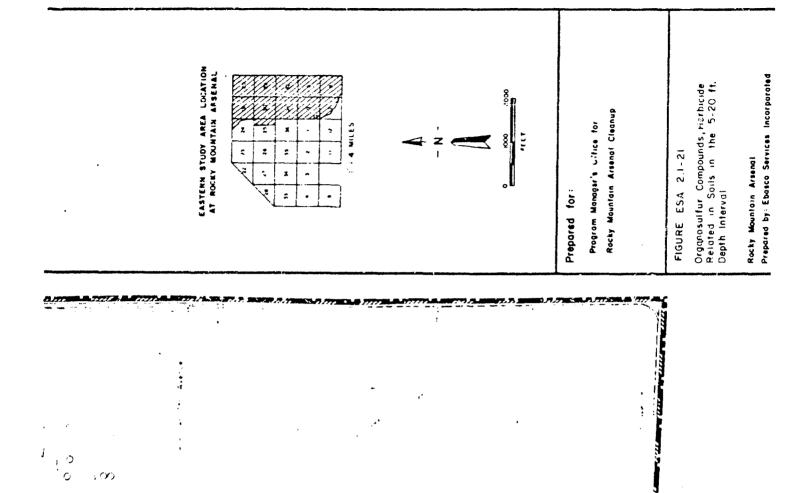
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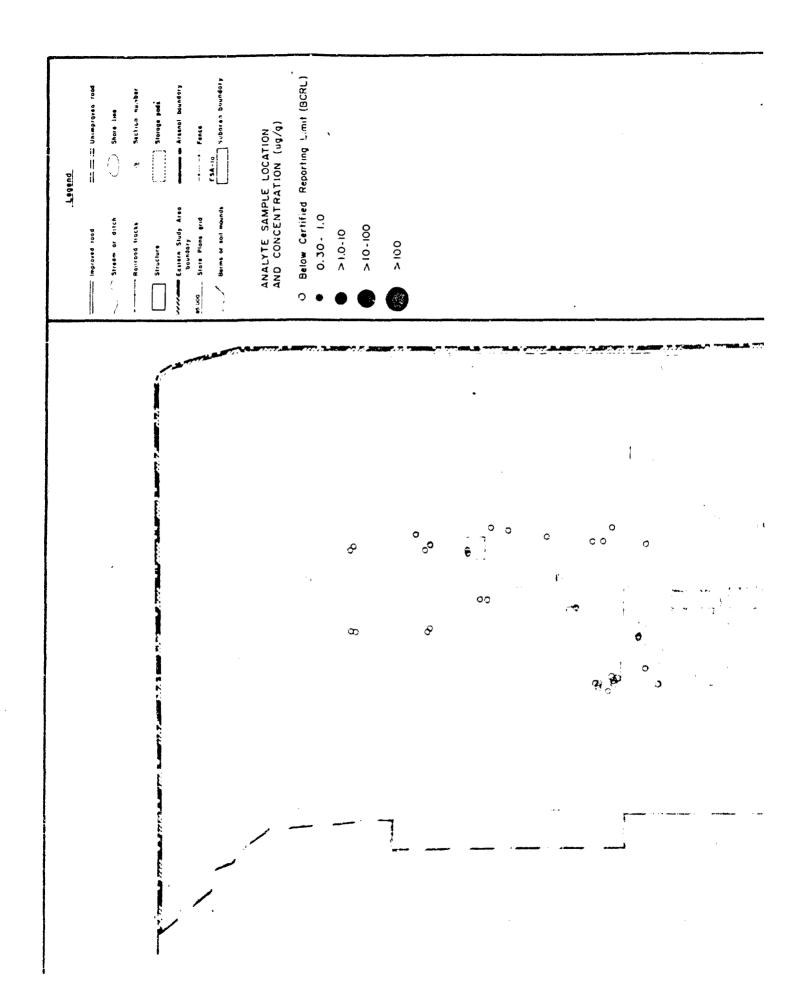
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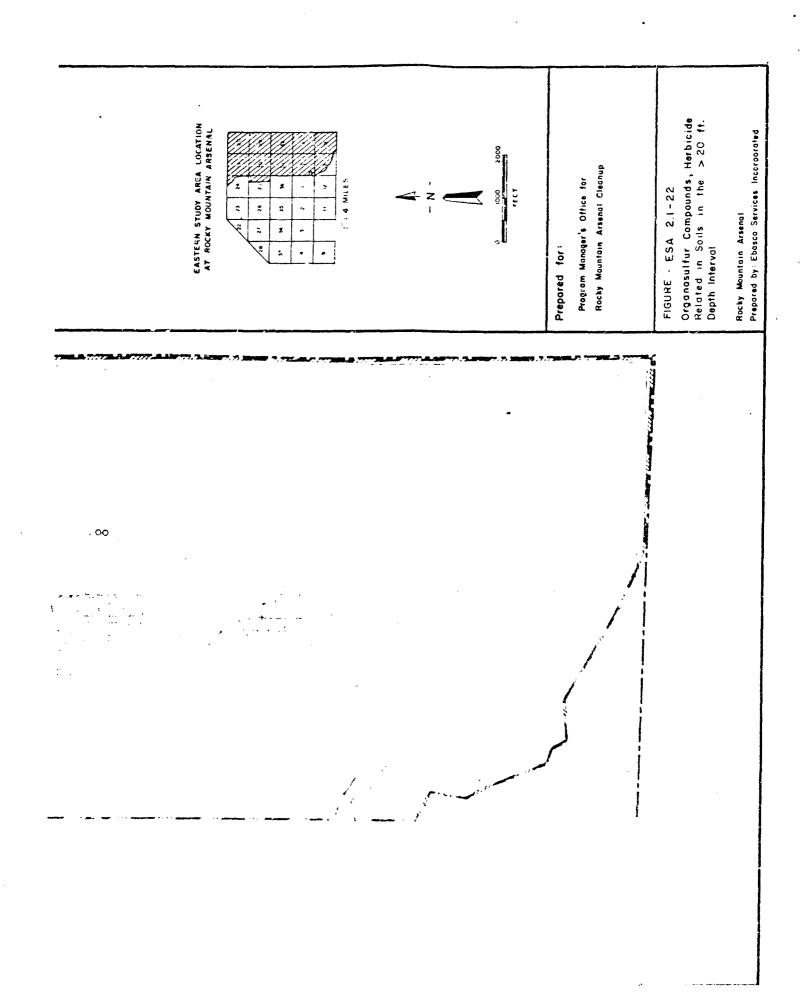
Organosulfur Compounds, Herbicide Related in Soils in the 2-5 ft. Depth Interval ESA 2.1-20 FIGURE

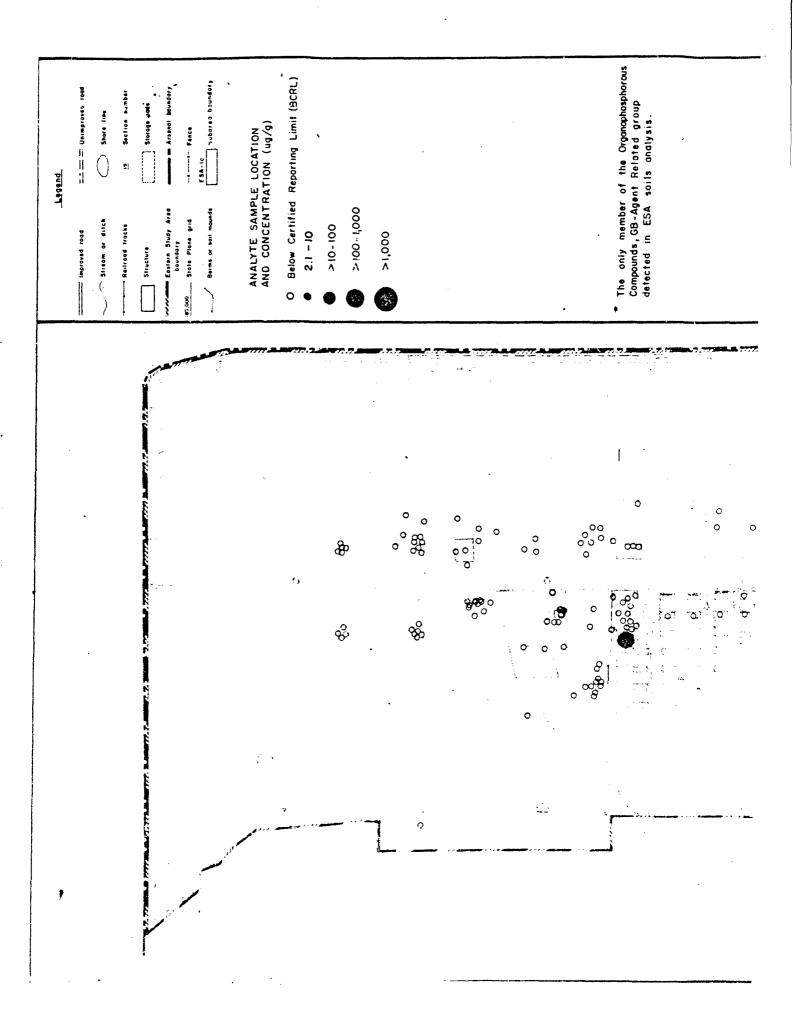
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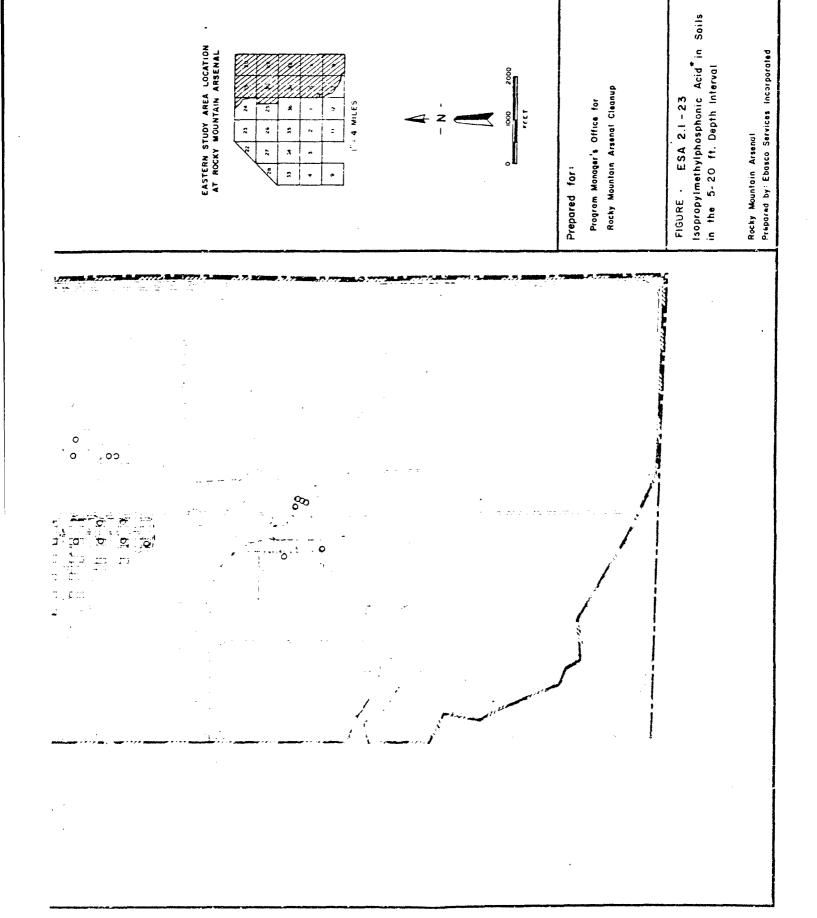


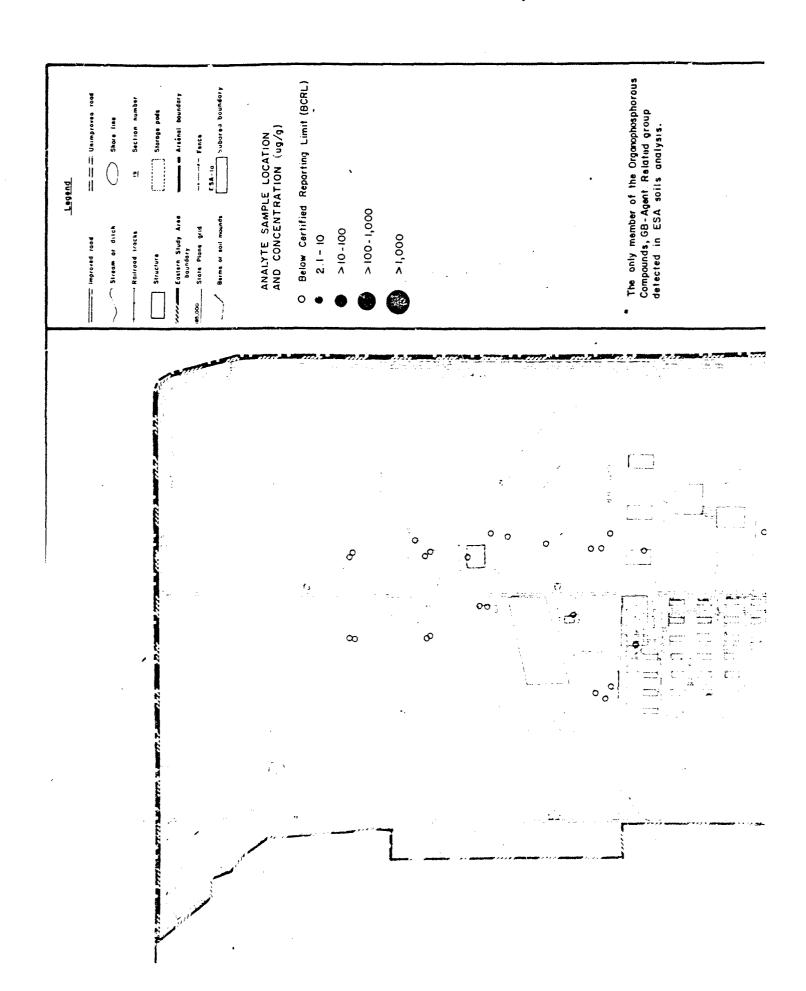


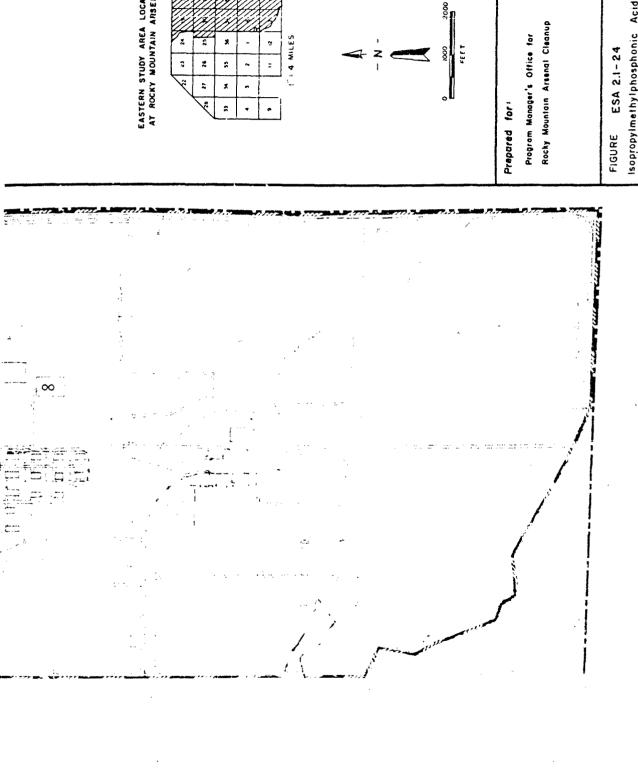








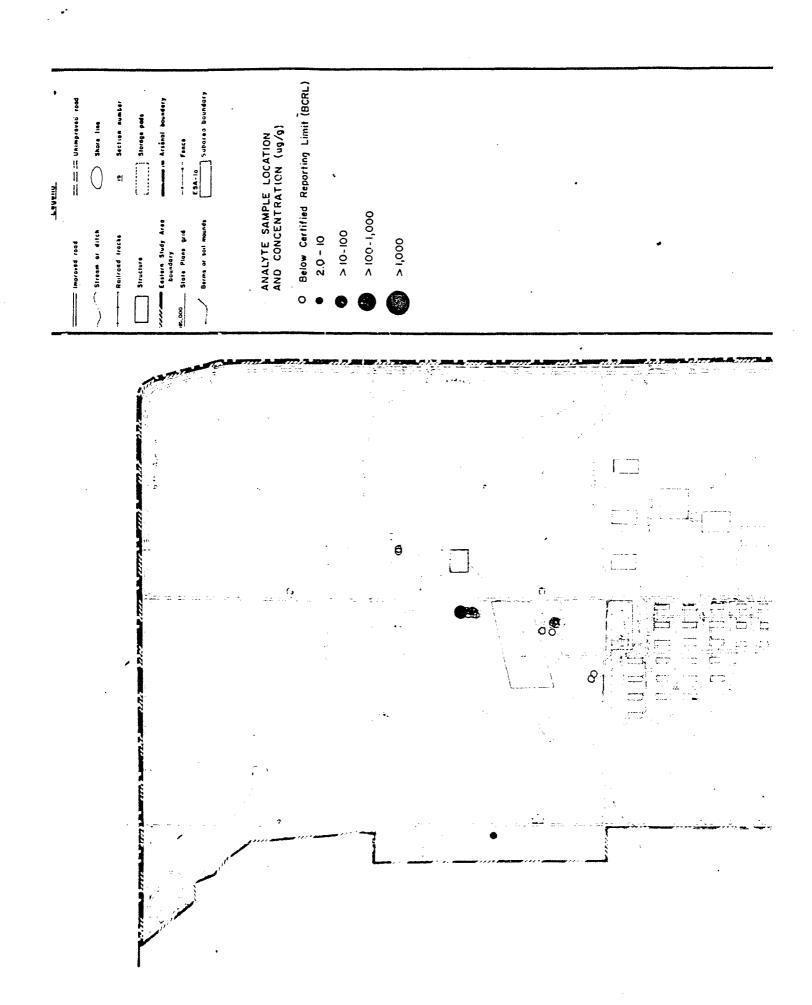


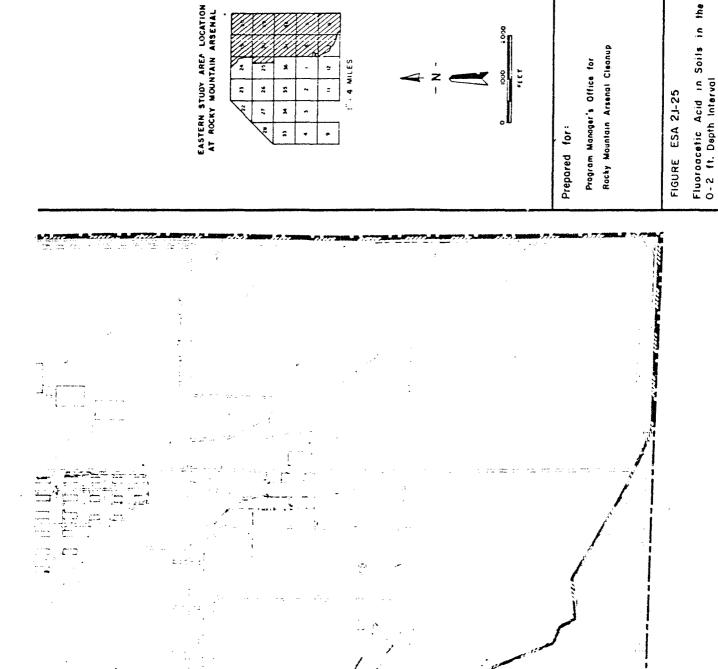


EASTERN STUDY AREA LOCATION AT ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL



Isopropyimethylphosphonic Acid in Soils in the >20 ft. Depth Interval



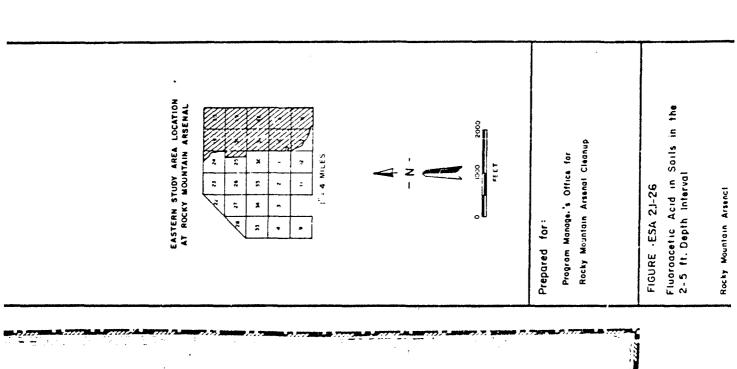


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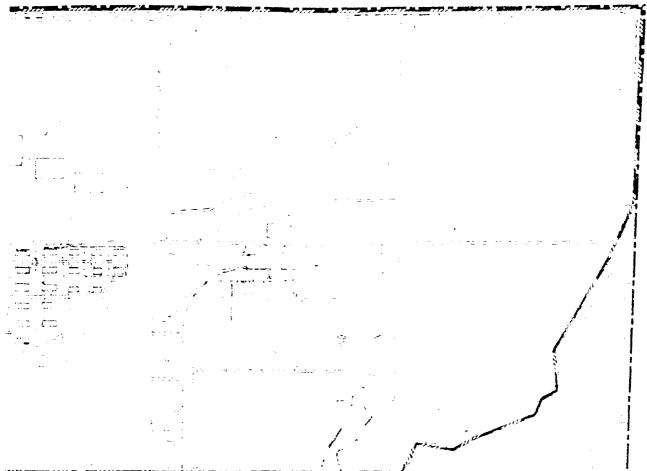
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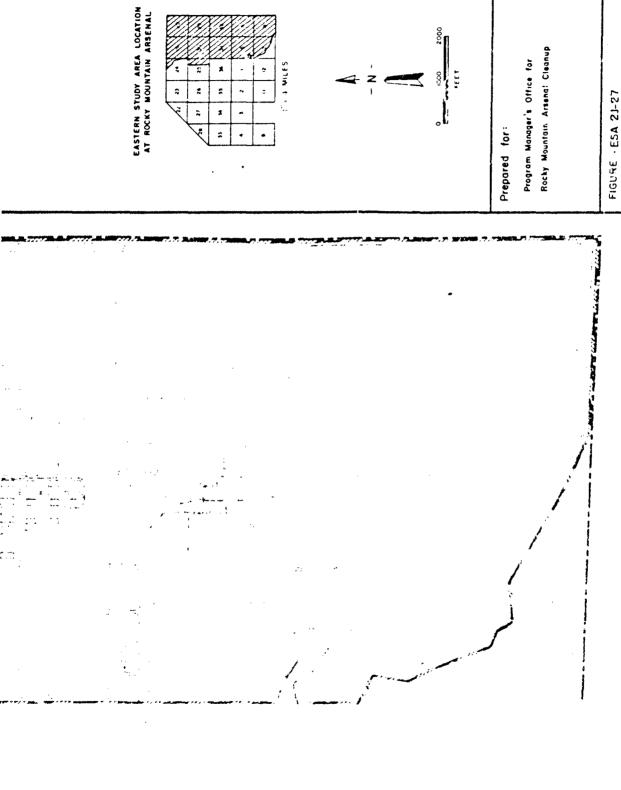
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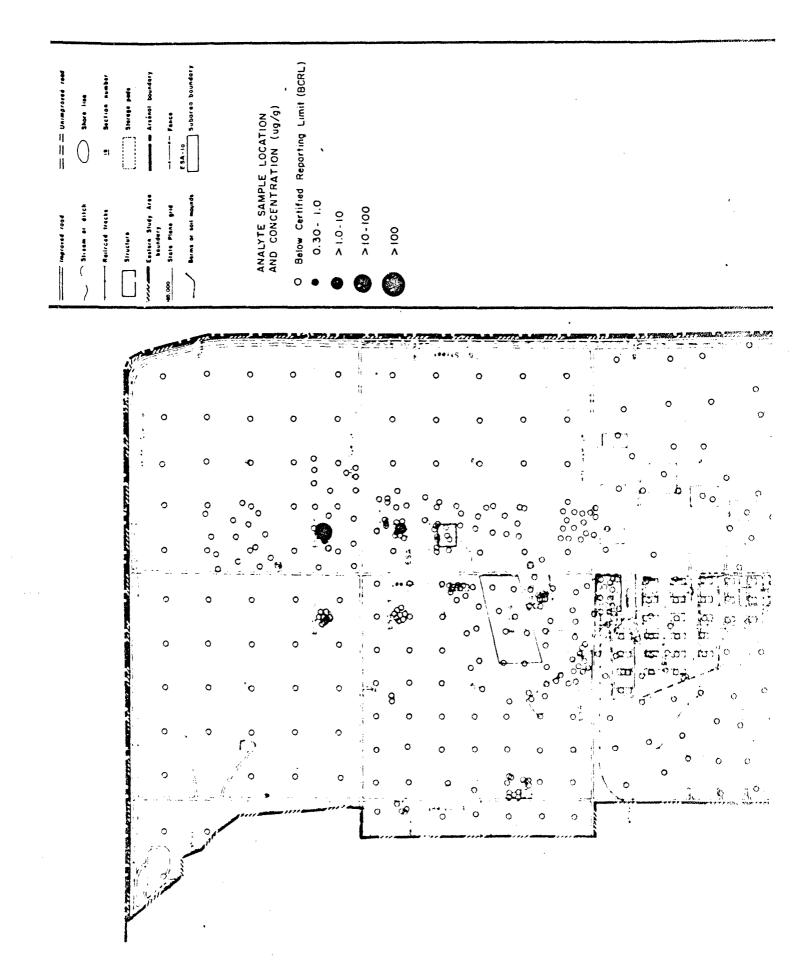
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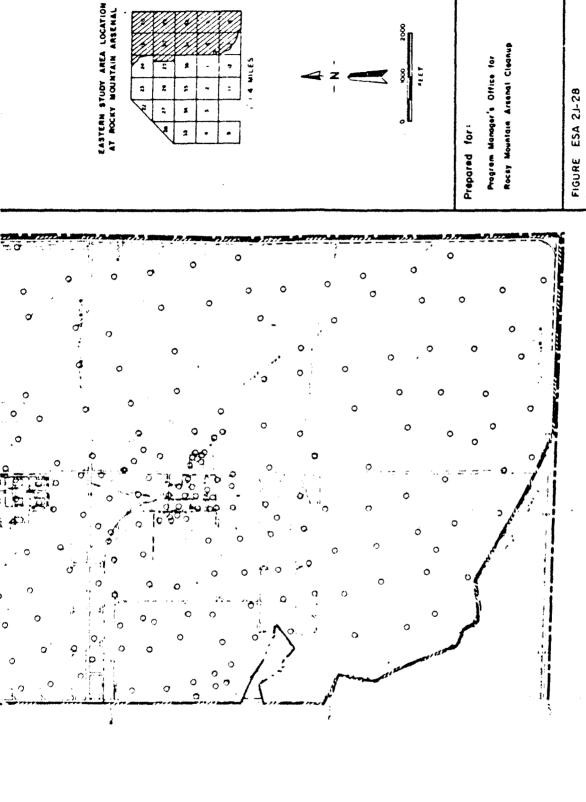
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Fluoroacetic Acid in Soils in the 5-20 ft. Depth intervol



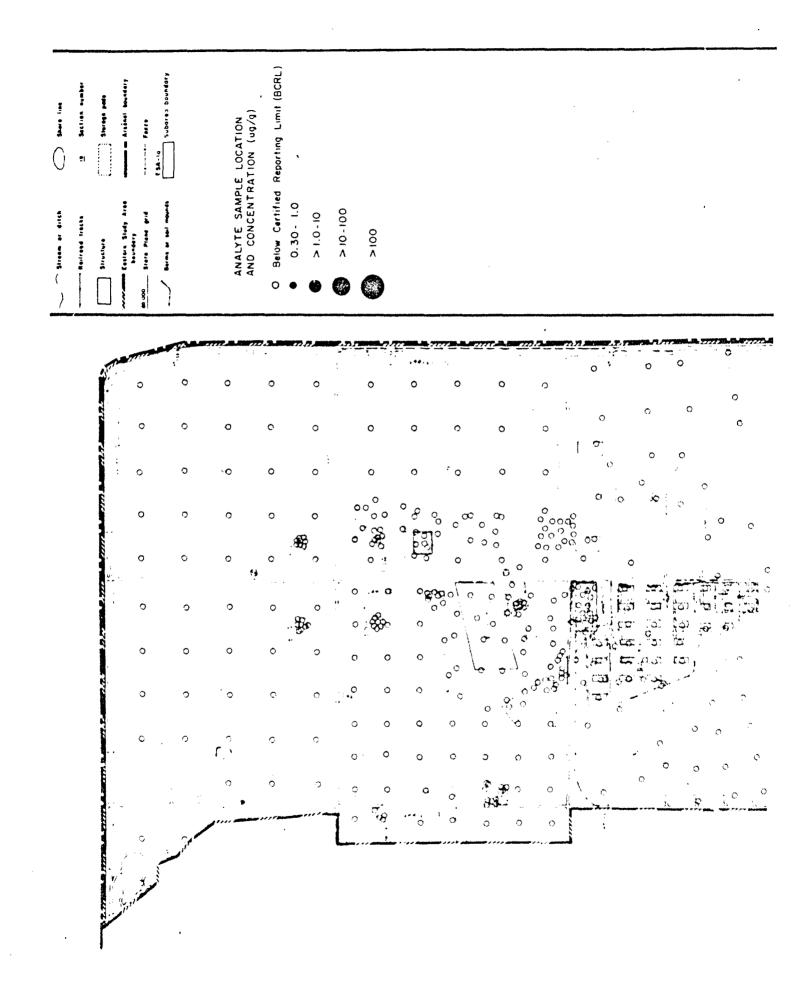


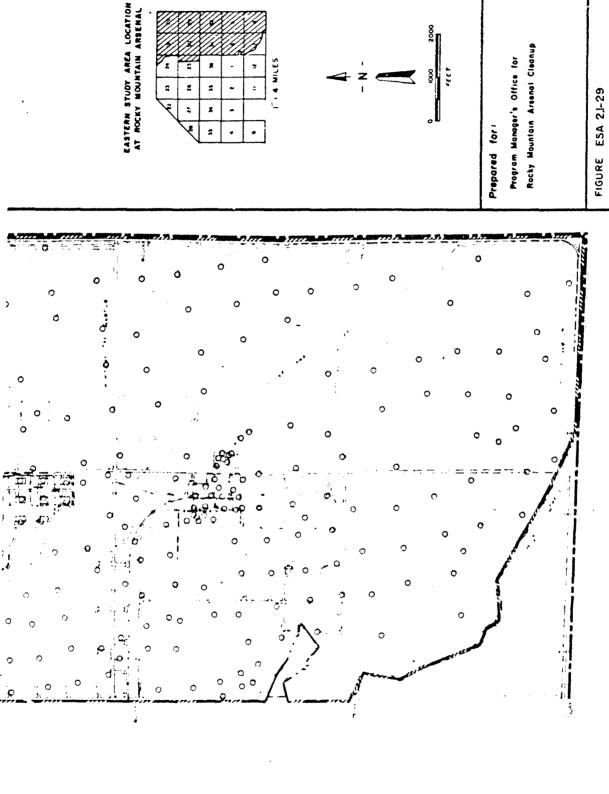
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Rocky Mountain Arsenal Cleanup

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Soils in the 0-2 ft. Depth Interval

Prepared by: Ebasco Services Incorporated Rocky Mountain Arsenal



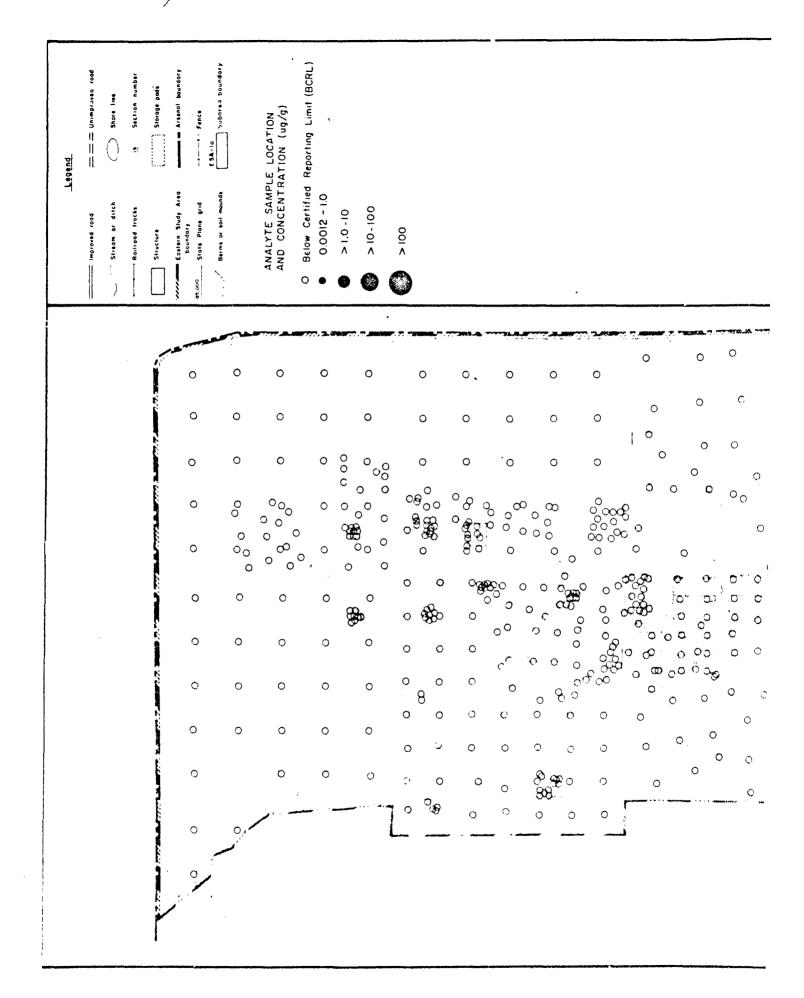


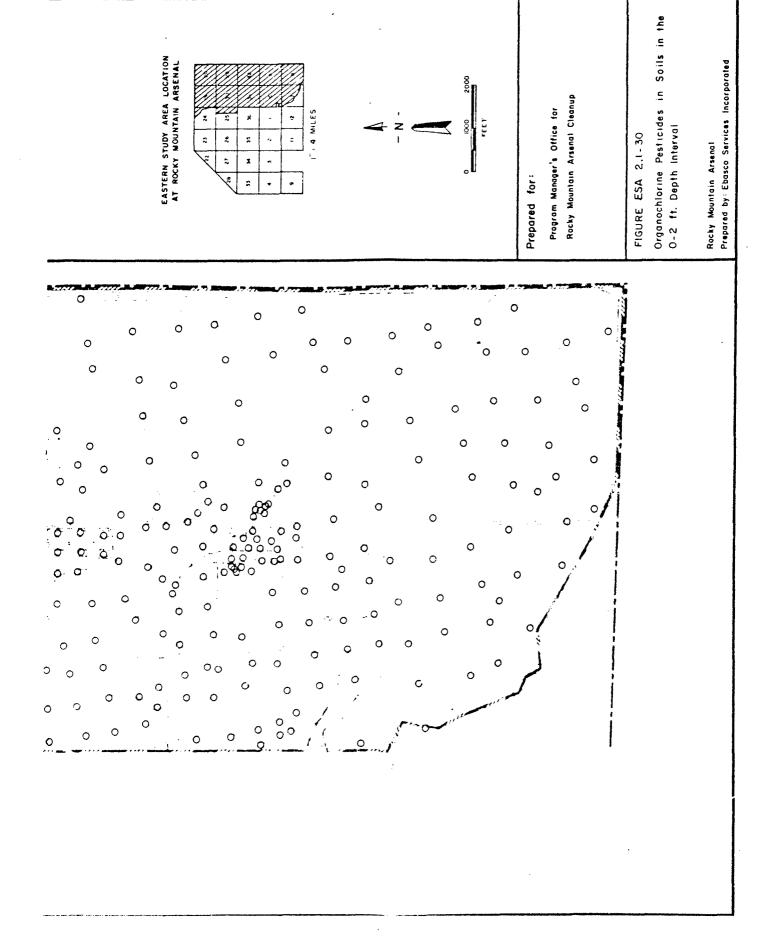
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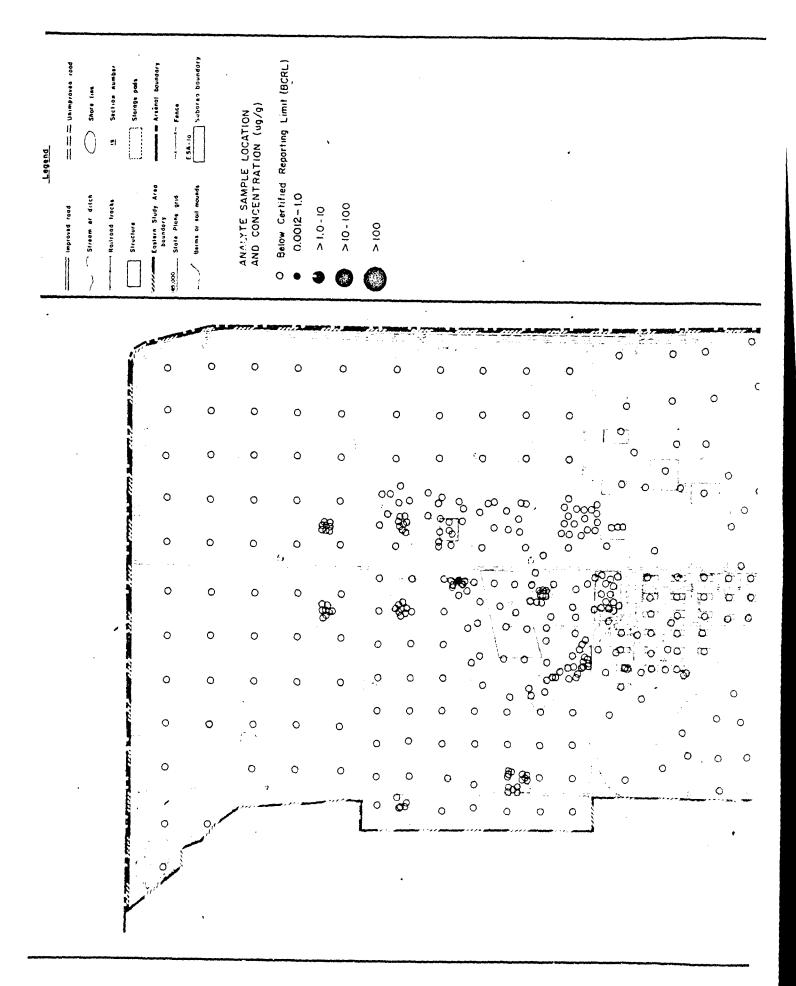
Rocky Mountain Arsenal Cleanup Program Manager's Office for

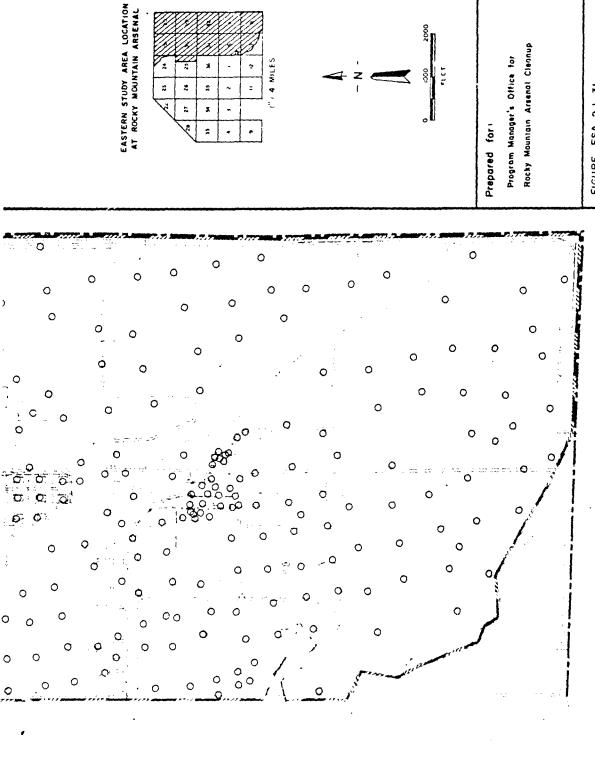
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Soils in the 2-5 ft. Depth Interval

Prepared by: Ebasco Services Incorporated Rocky Mountain Arsenal





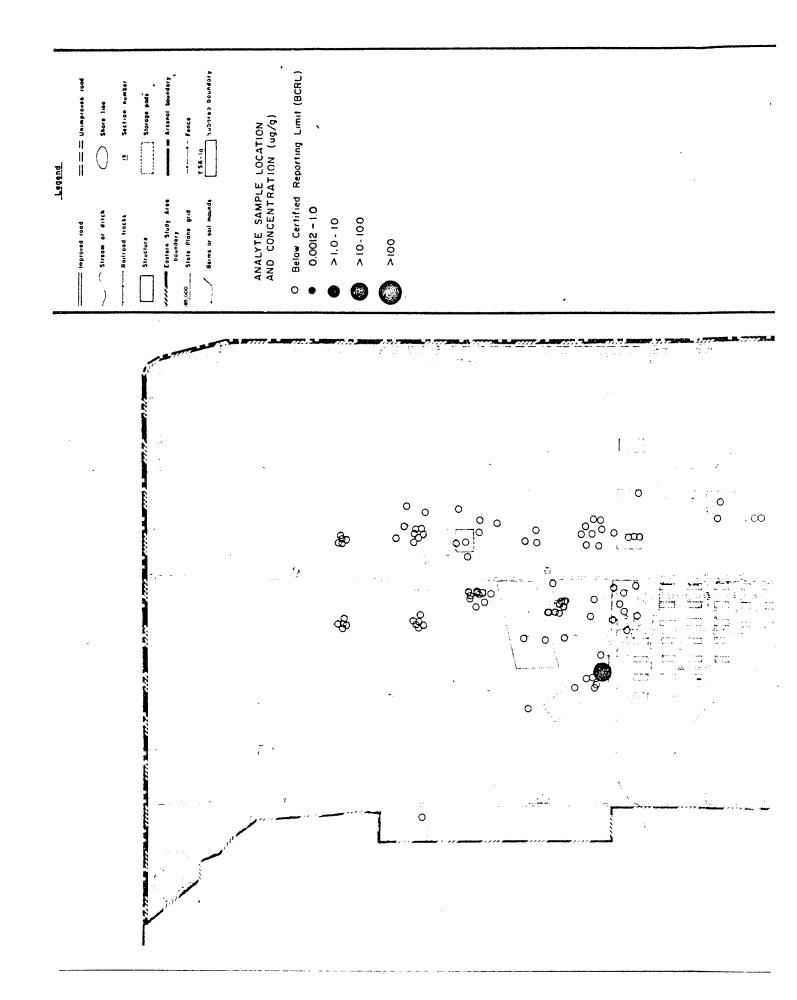


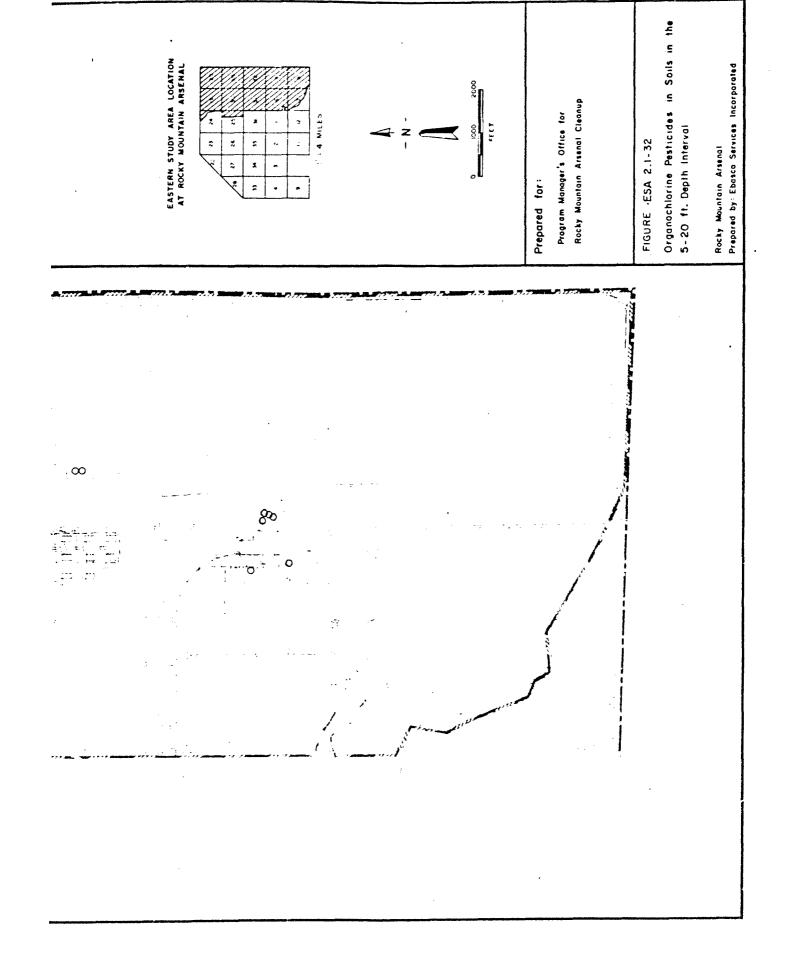


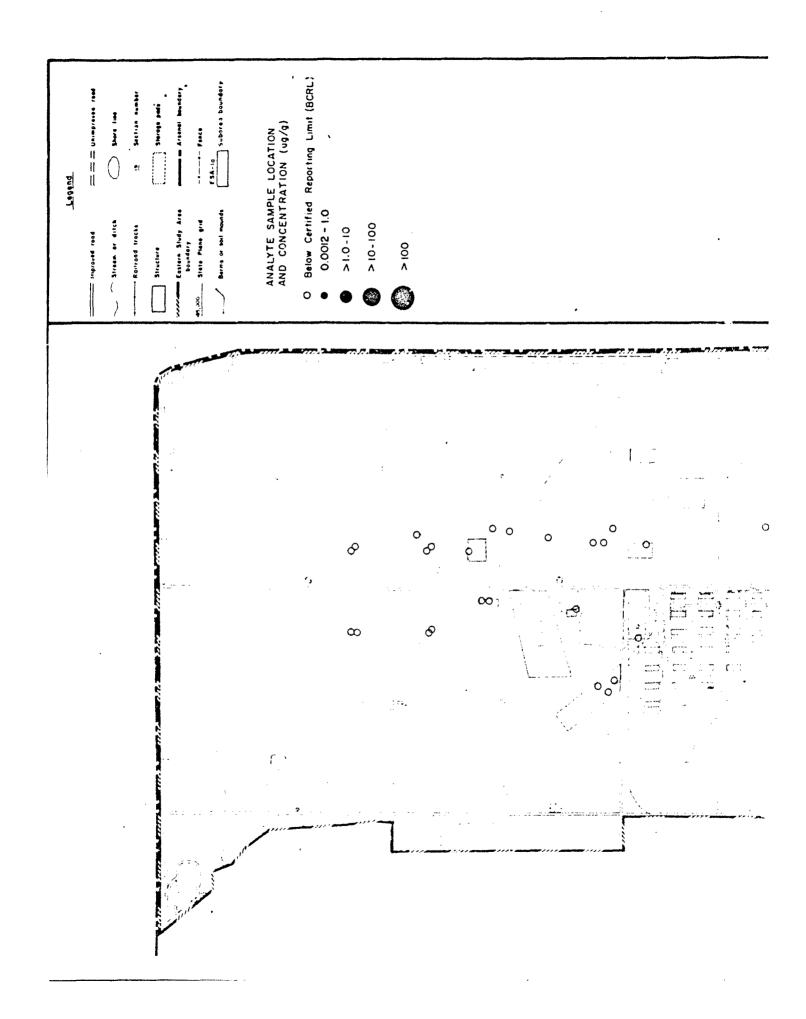
Rocky Mountain Arsenal Cleanup Program Manager's Office for

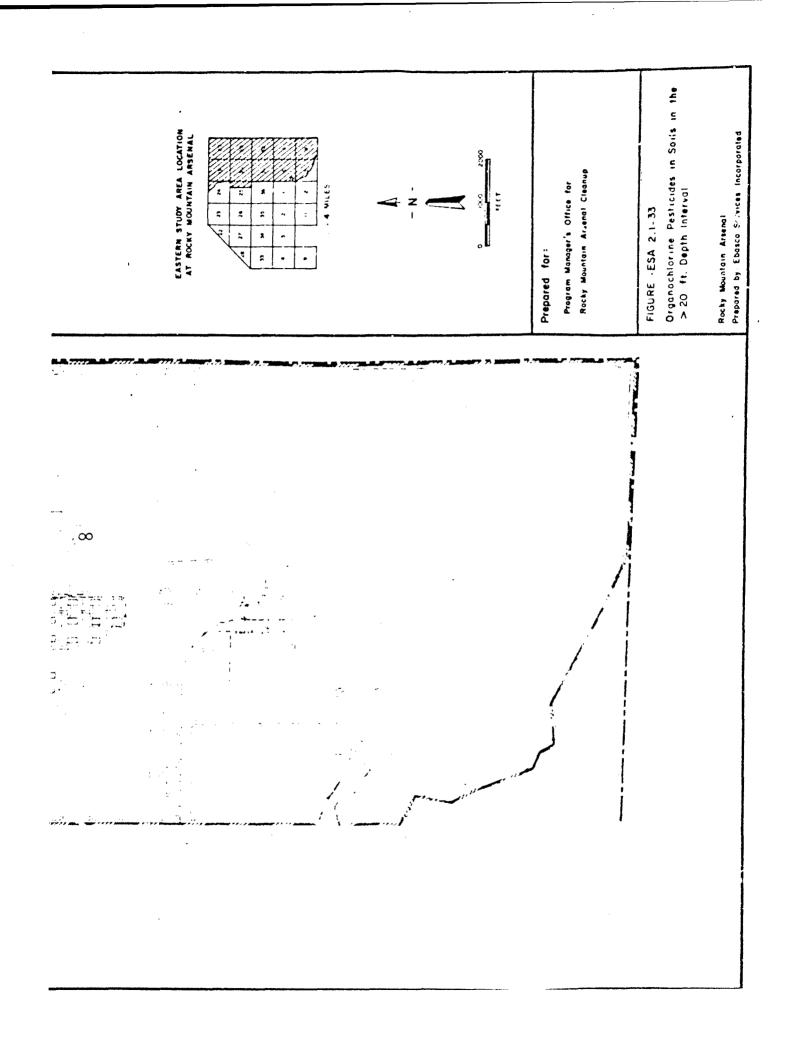
Organochlorine Pesticides in Soits in the 2-5 ft. Depth Interval FIGURE ESA 2.1-31

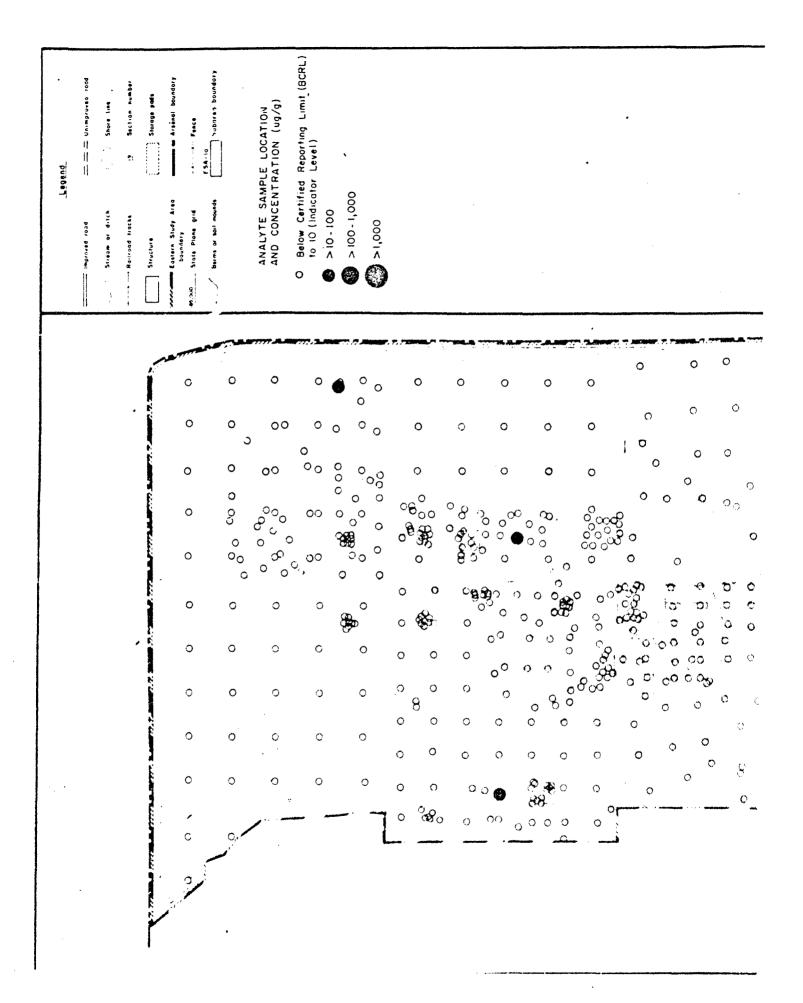
Prepared by: Ebasco Services Incorporated Rocky Mountain Arsenal

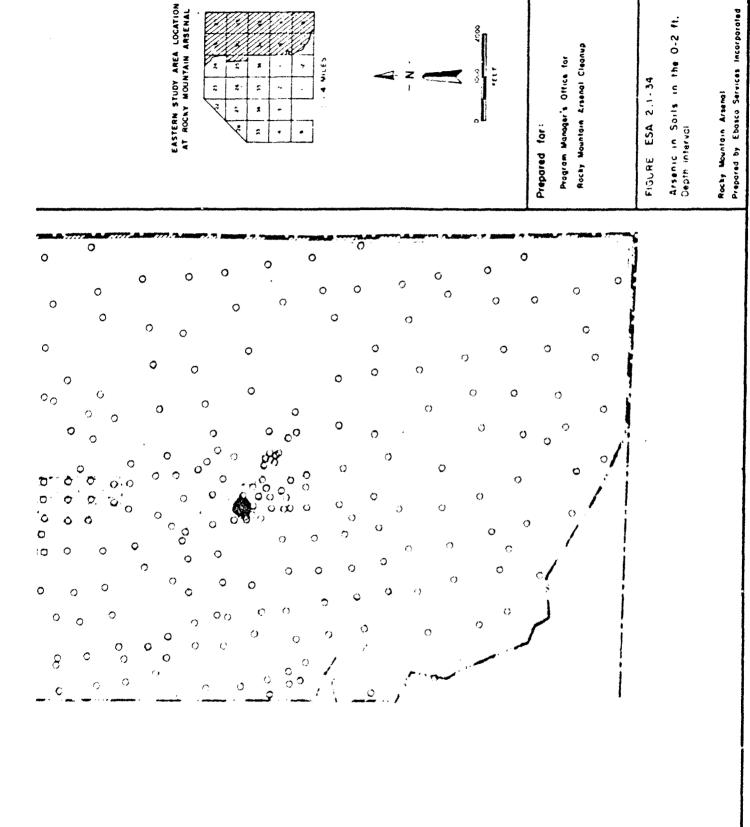


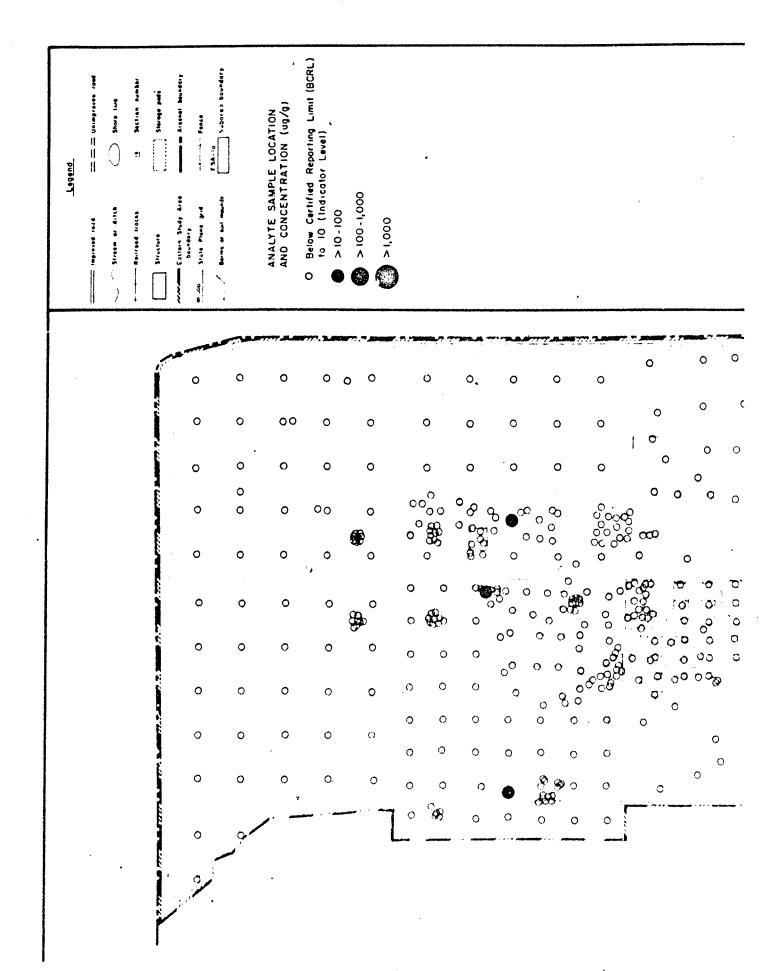


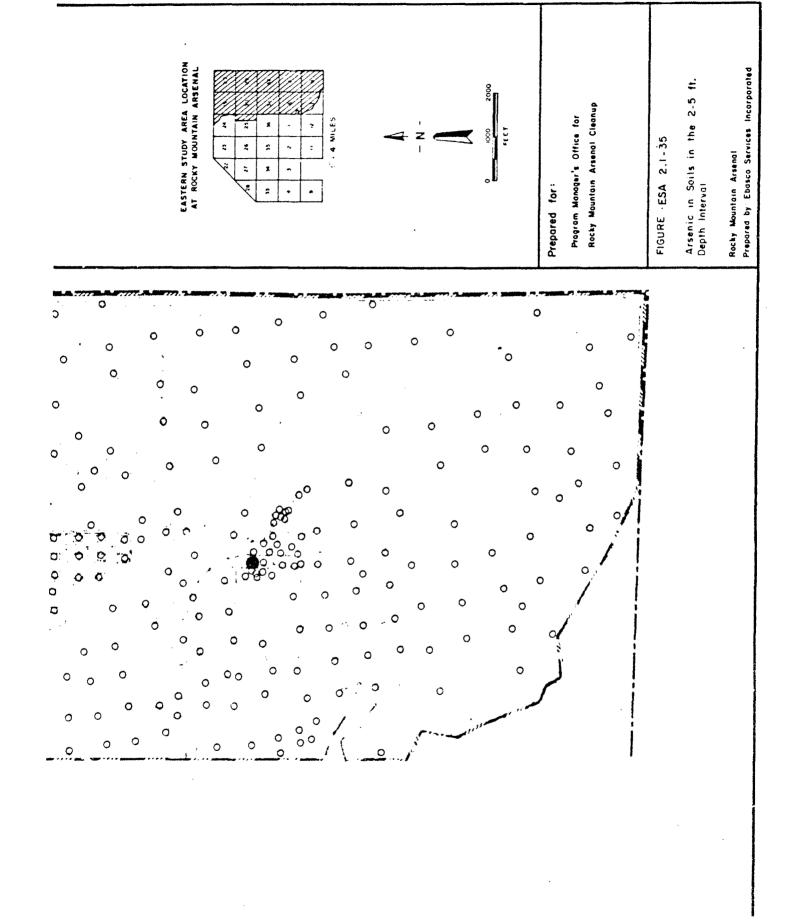


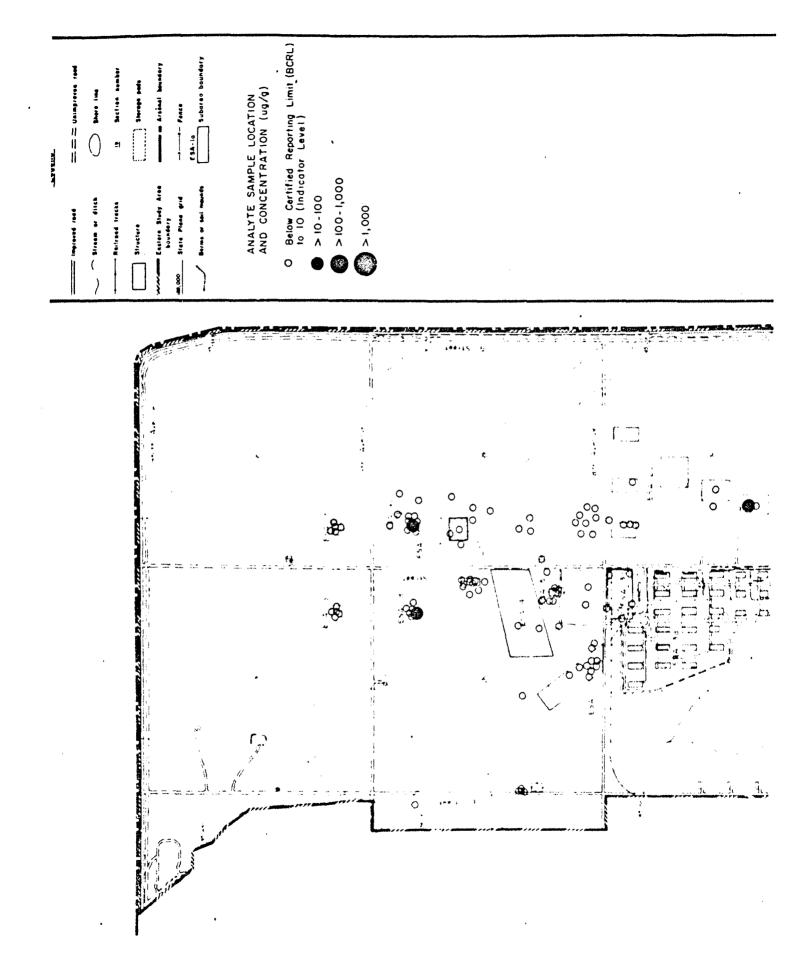


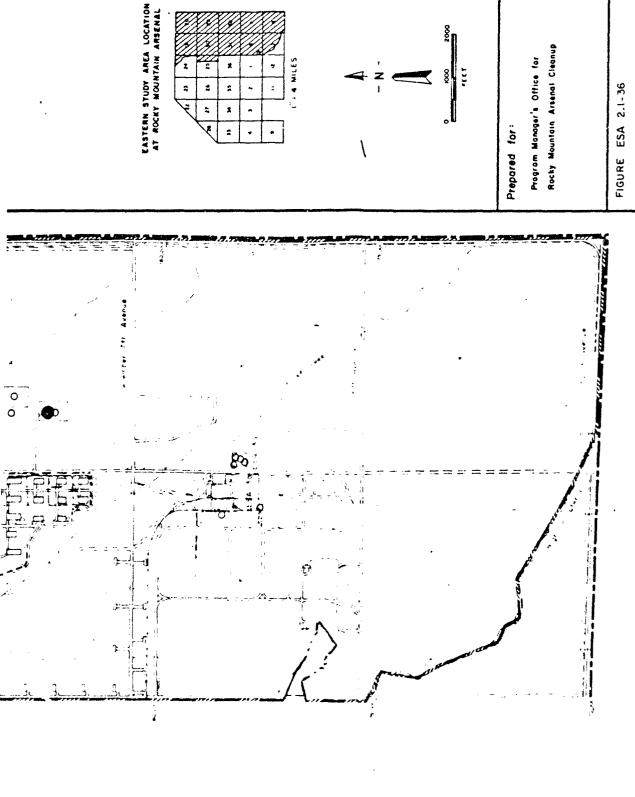






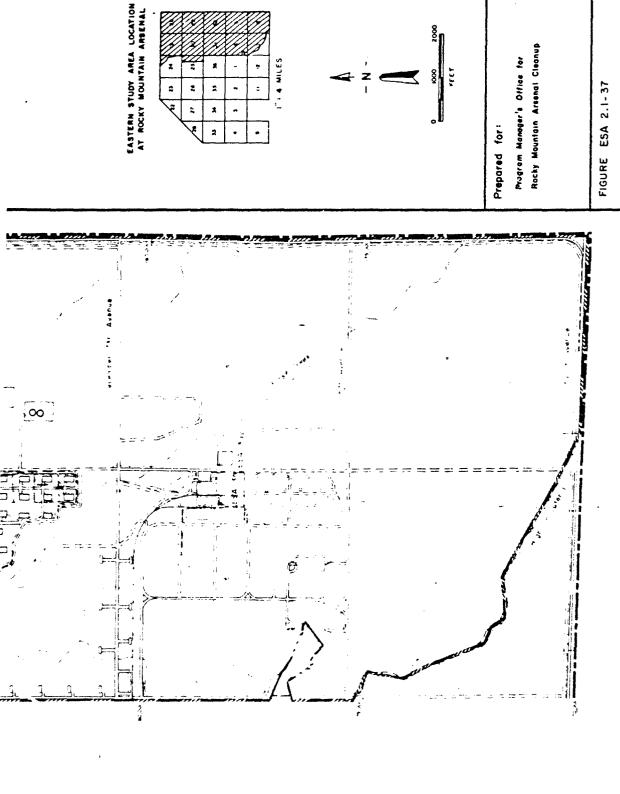




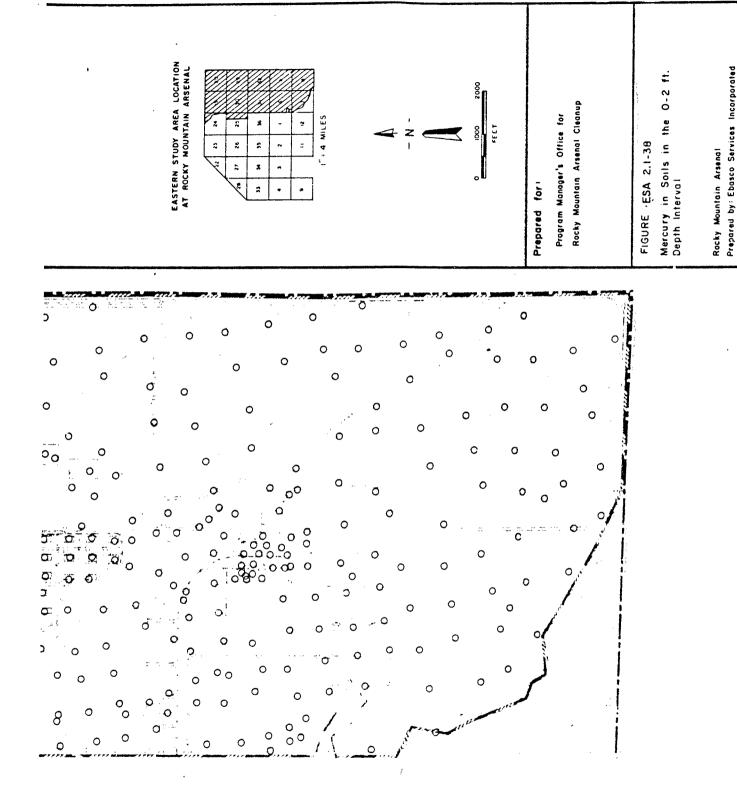


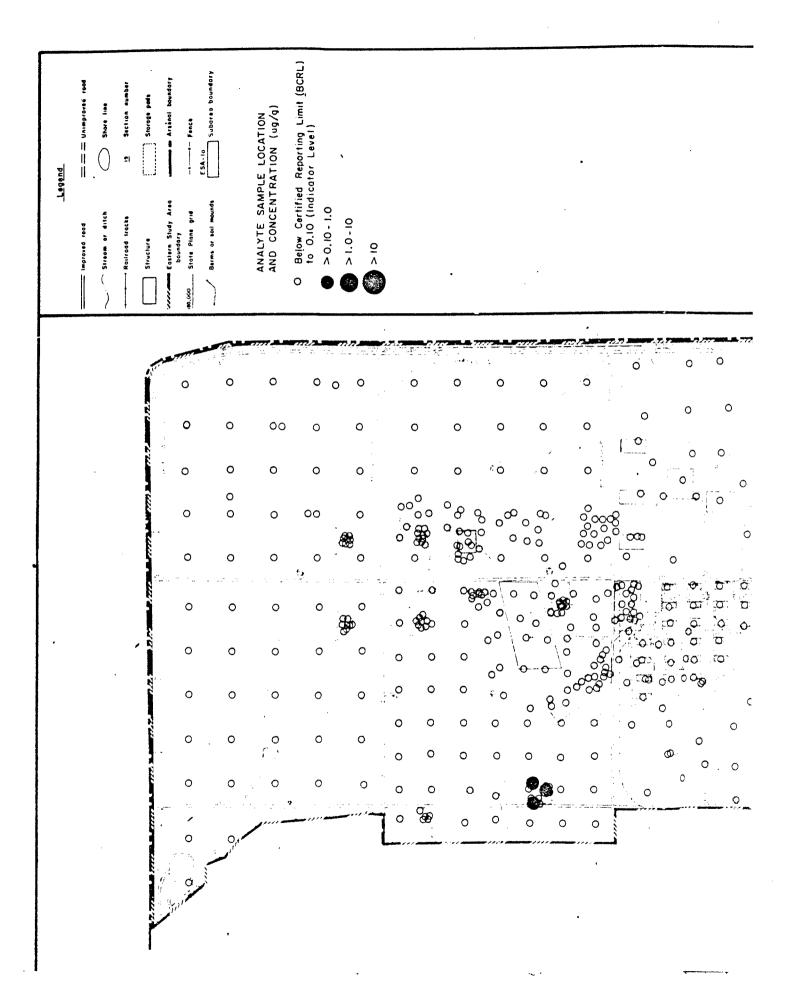
Arsenic in Soils in the 5-20 ft. Depth Interval

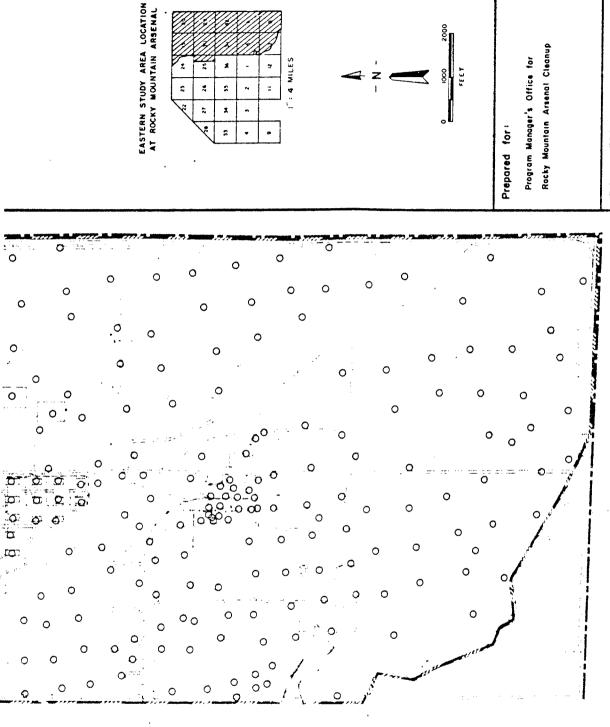
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Arsenic in Soils in the > 20 ft. Depth Interval



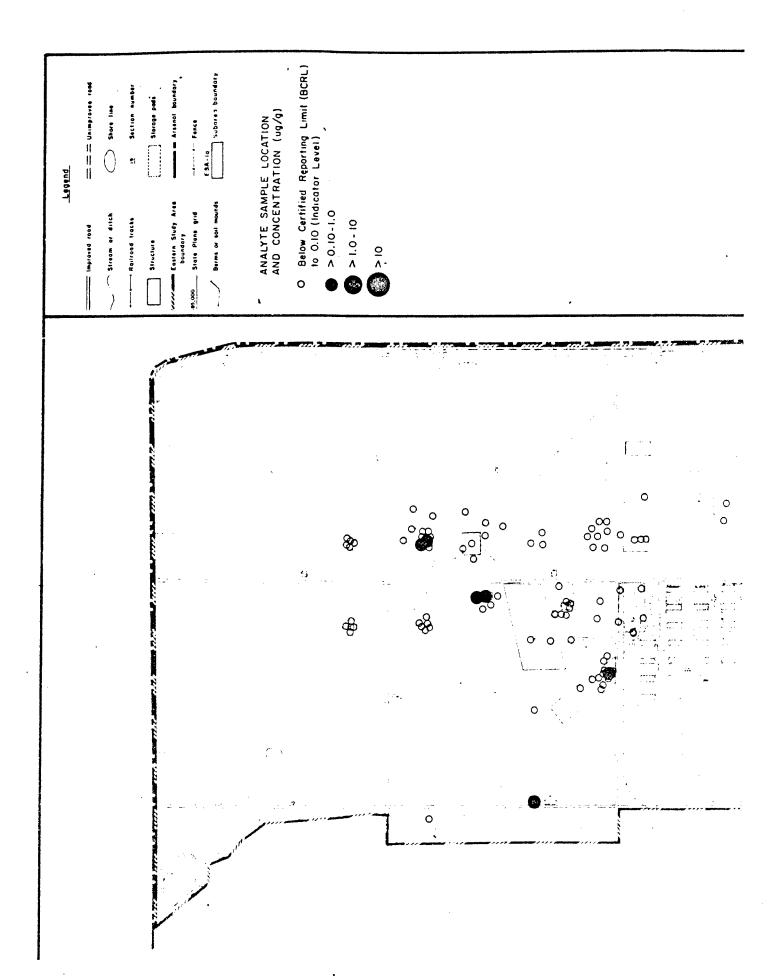


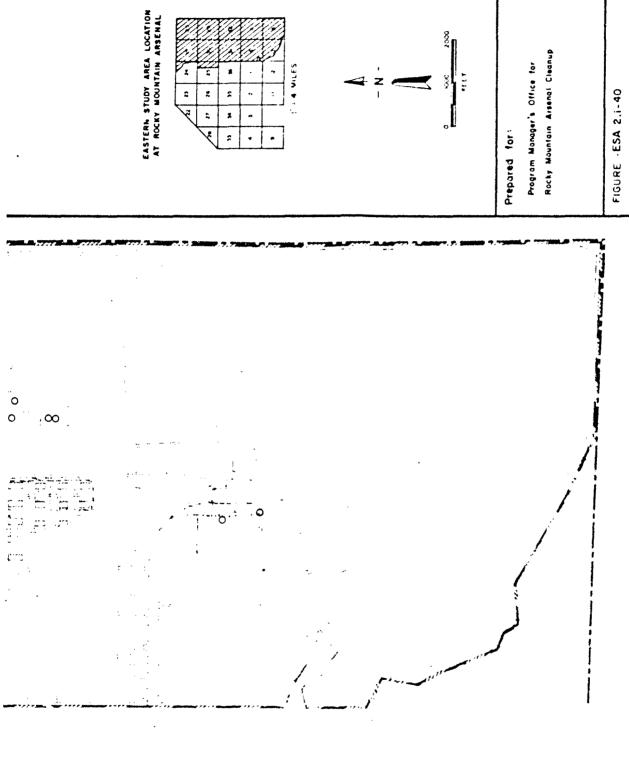


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Rocky Mountain Arsenal Cleanup Program Manager's Office for

Mercury in Soils in the 2-5 ft. Depth Interval FIGURE ESA 2.1-39

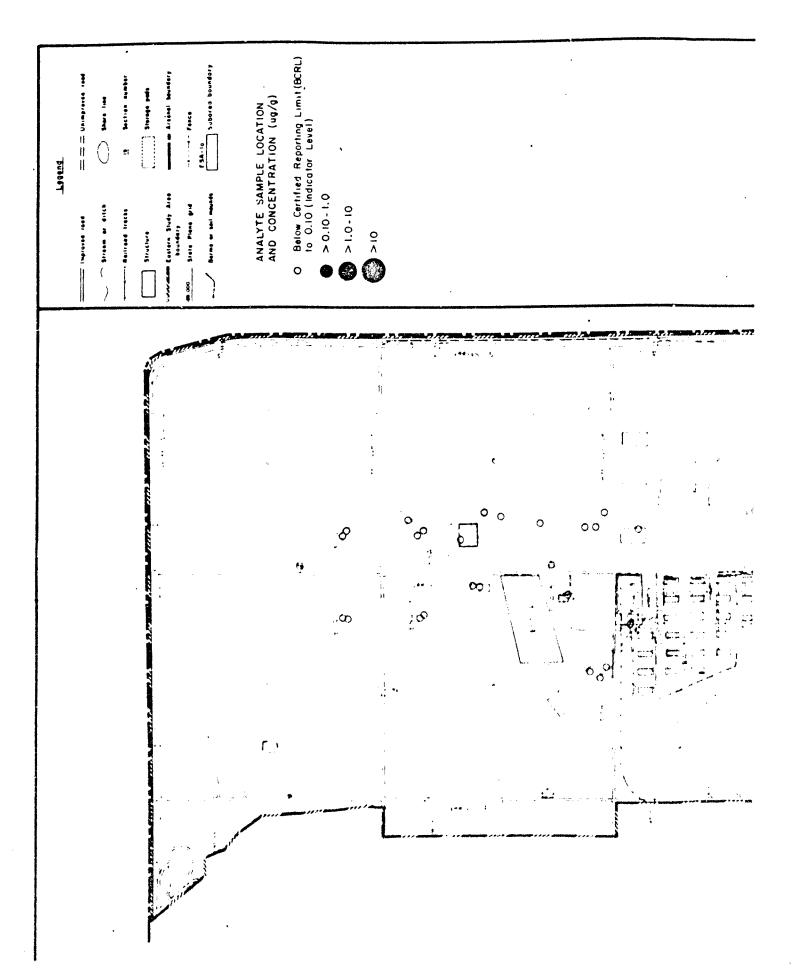


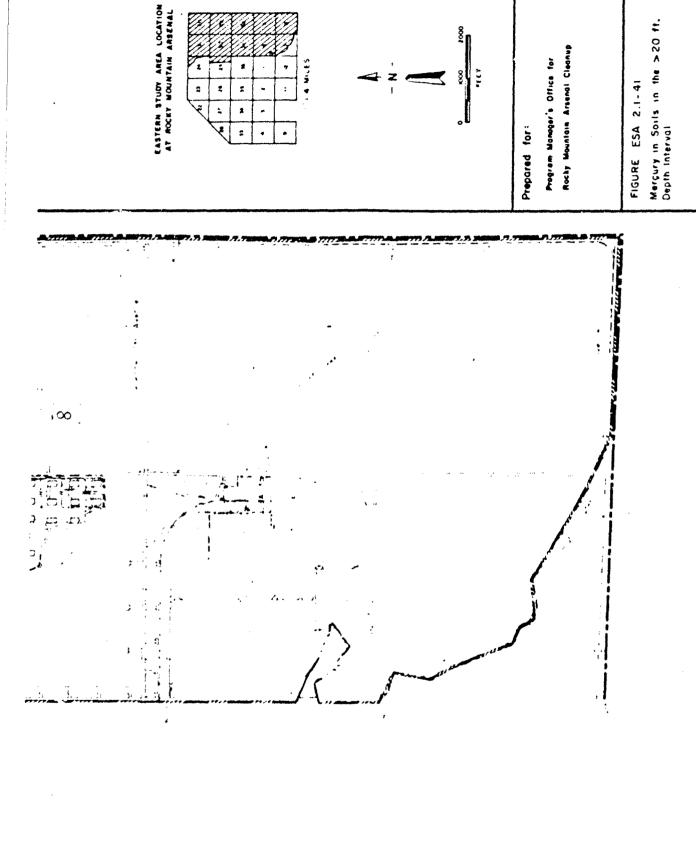


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Mercury in Soils in the 5-20 ft. Depth Interval

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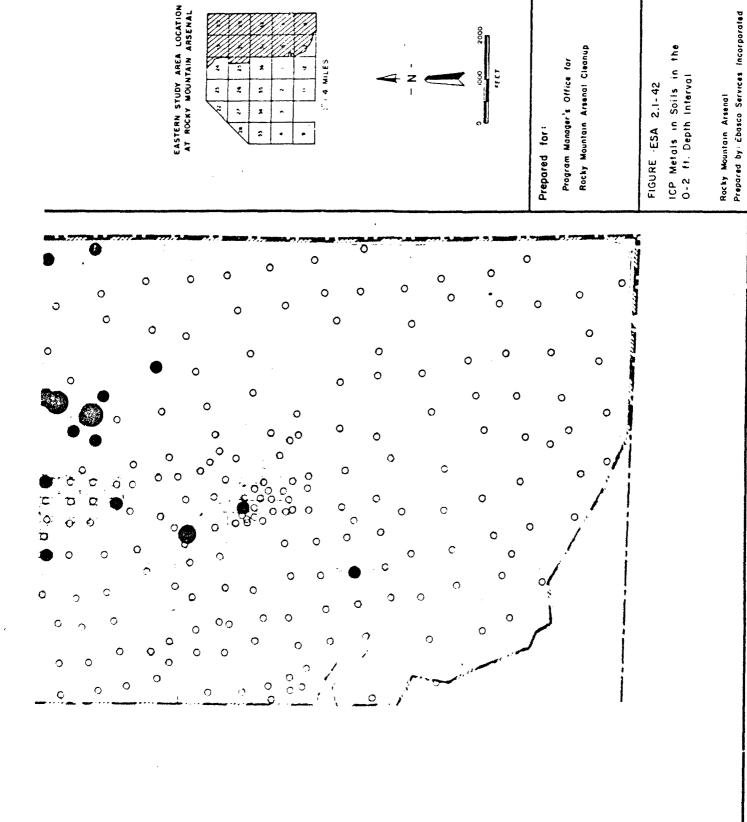


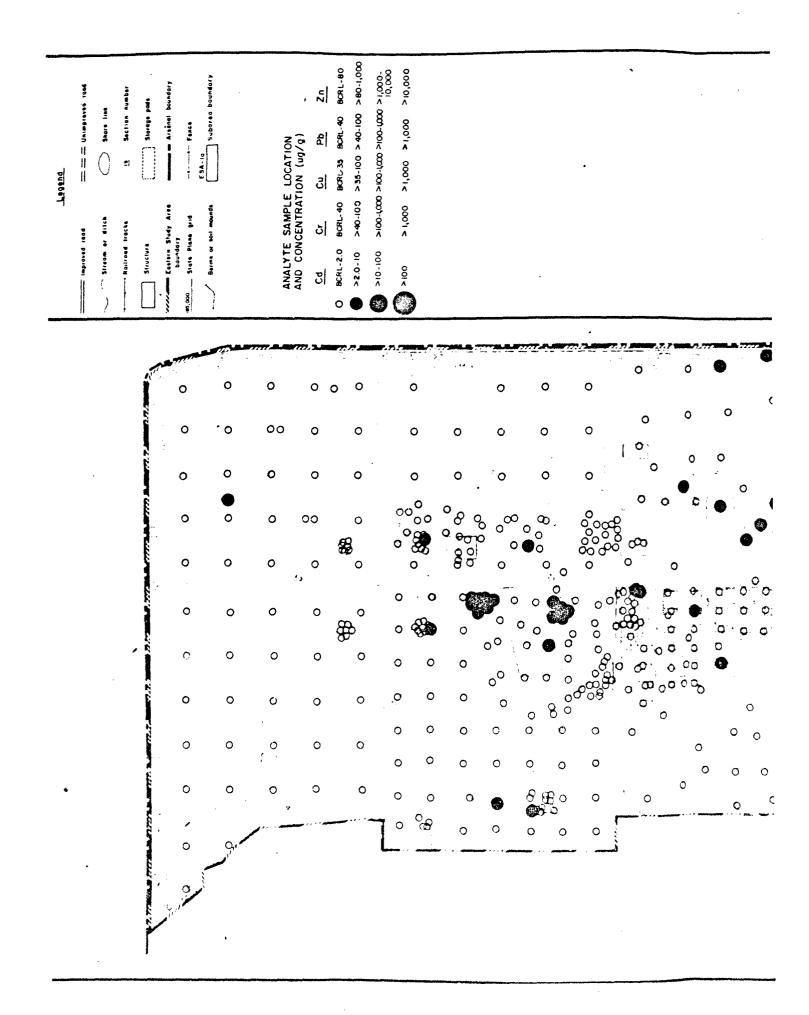


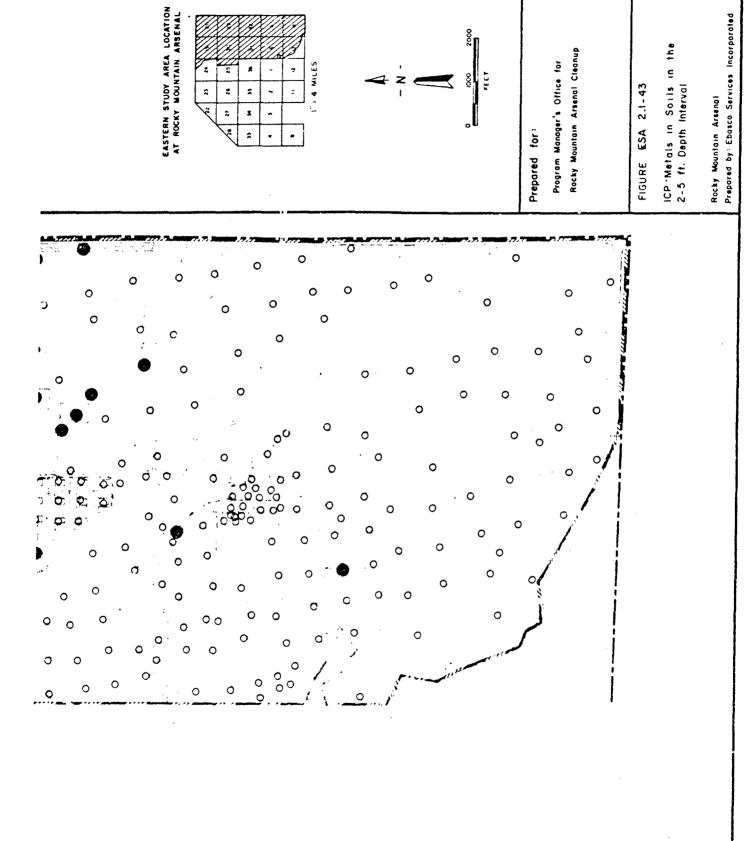
Prepared by Ebdaco Services incorporated

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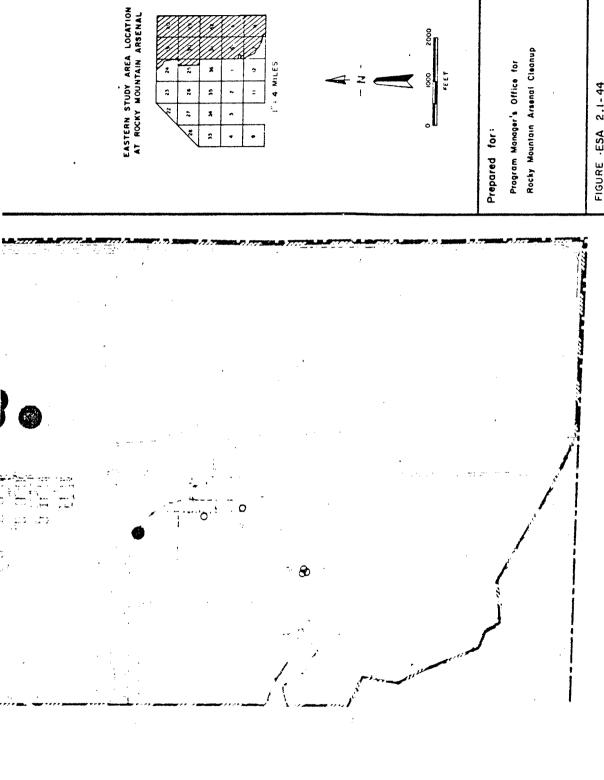


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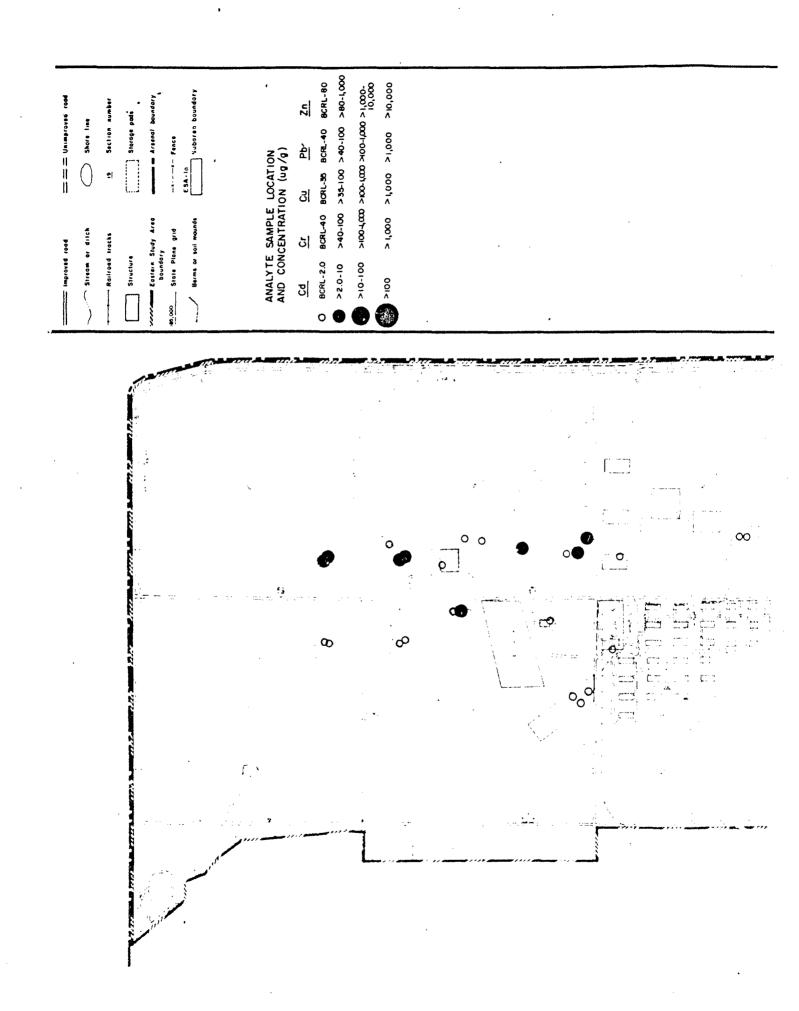
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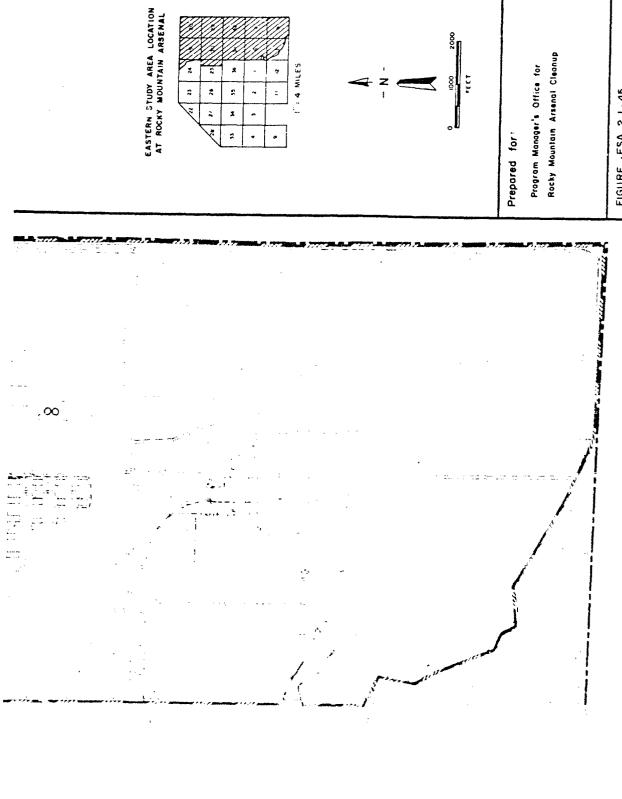
Subores boundary

Shore line



ICP Metals in Soils in the 5-20 ft. Depth Interval FIGURE .ESA 2.1-44

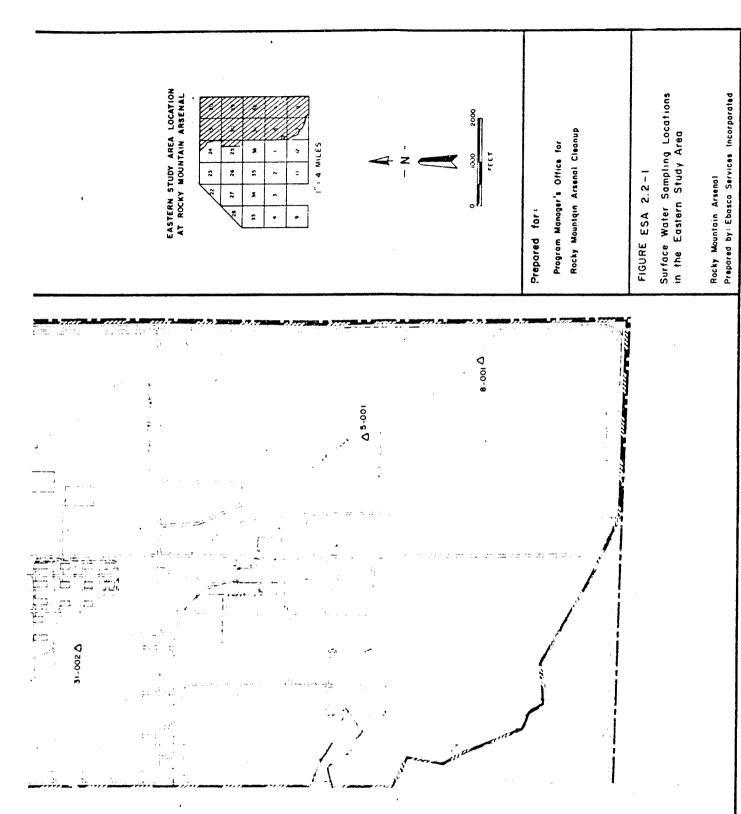




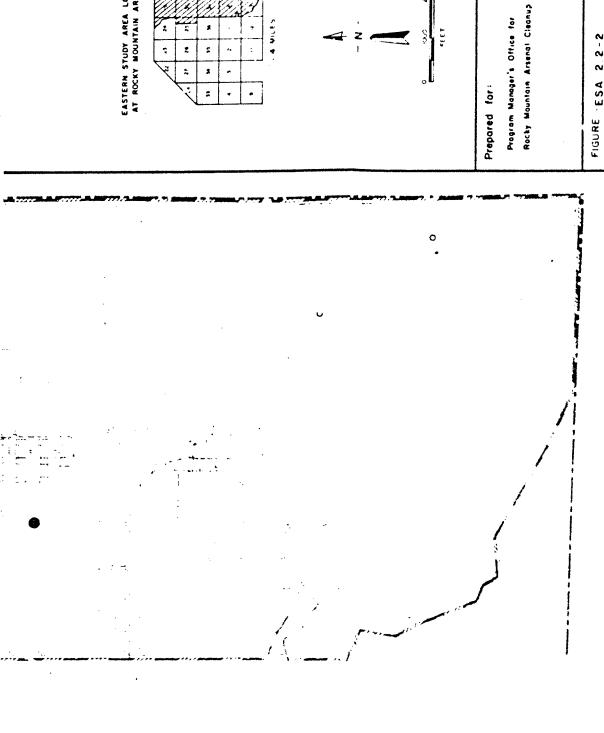
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ICP Metals in Soils in the > 20 ft. Depth Interval FIGURE . ESA 2.1-45

ESA-19 Suborea boundary Unimproved rood Arsing boundary 19 Section number Storage pads Surface Water Quality Sampling Site Shore time -t----- Fance Levend 24-007 COCCUMENT Eastern Study Area boundary State Plane grid Streem or disch Railroad tracks Improved road Structure Ø 30-005



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EASTERN STUDY AREA LOCATION AT ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL



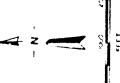
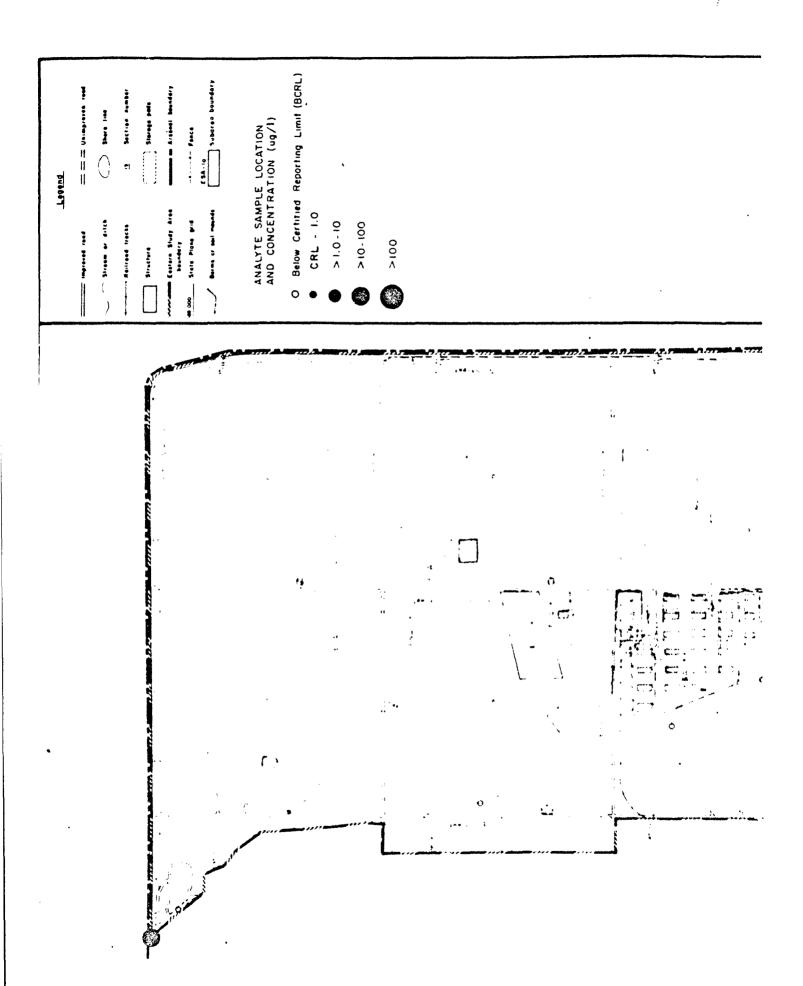
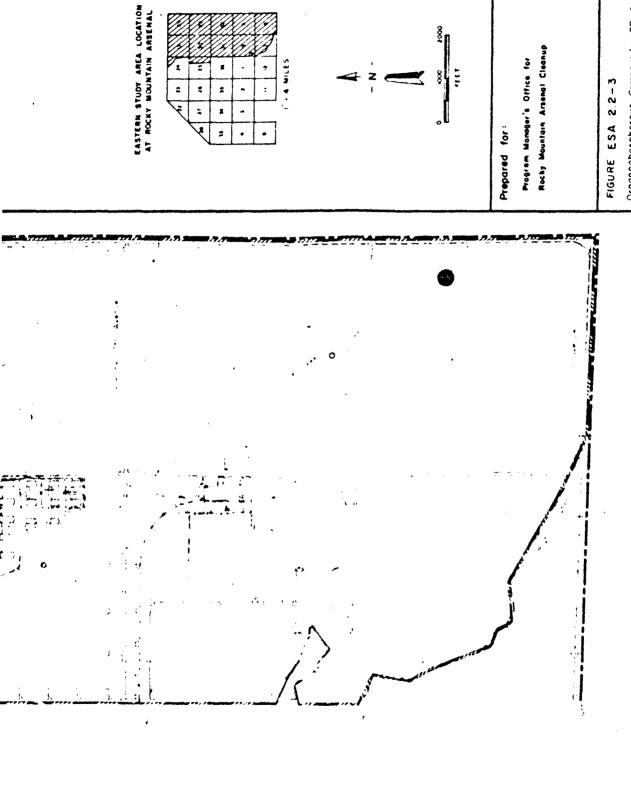


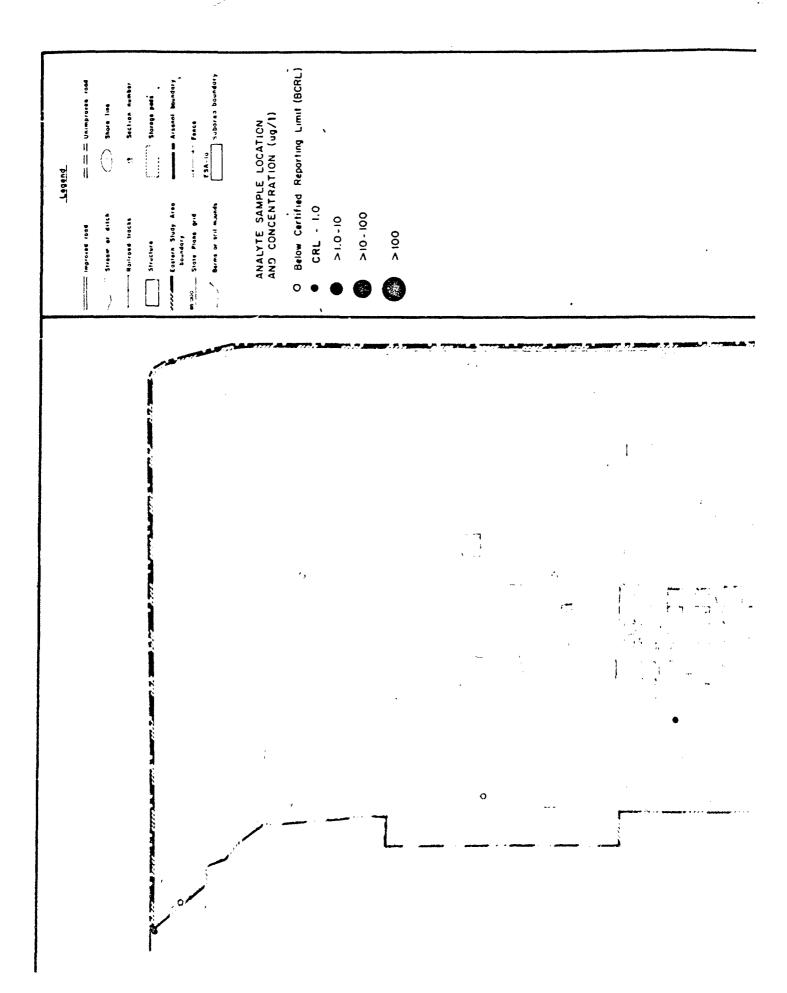
FIGURE ESA 2.2-2

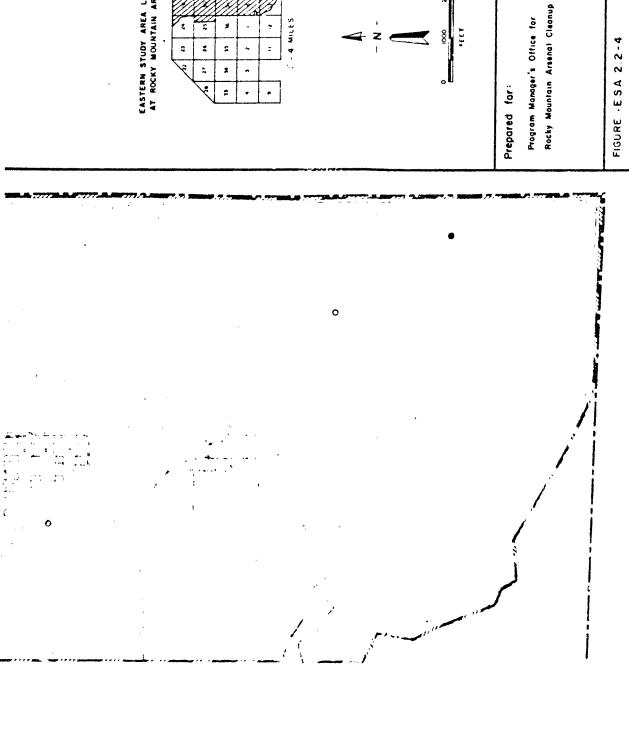
Volatile Halogenated Organics in Surface Water





Organophosphorous Compounds, GB-Agent Related in Surface Water



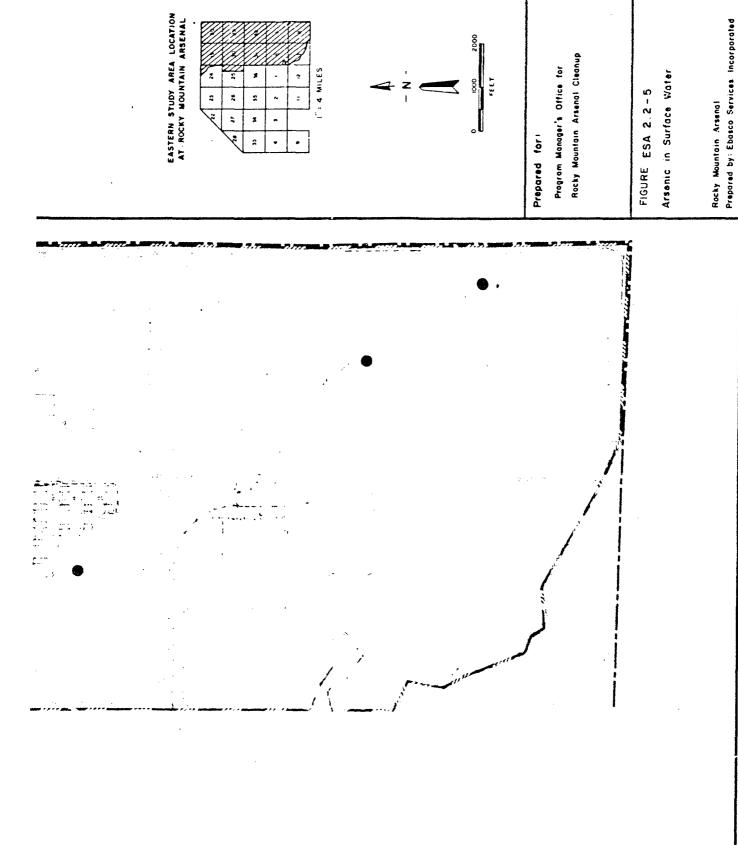


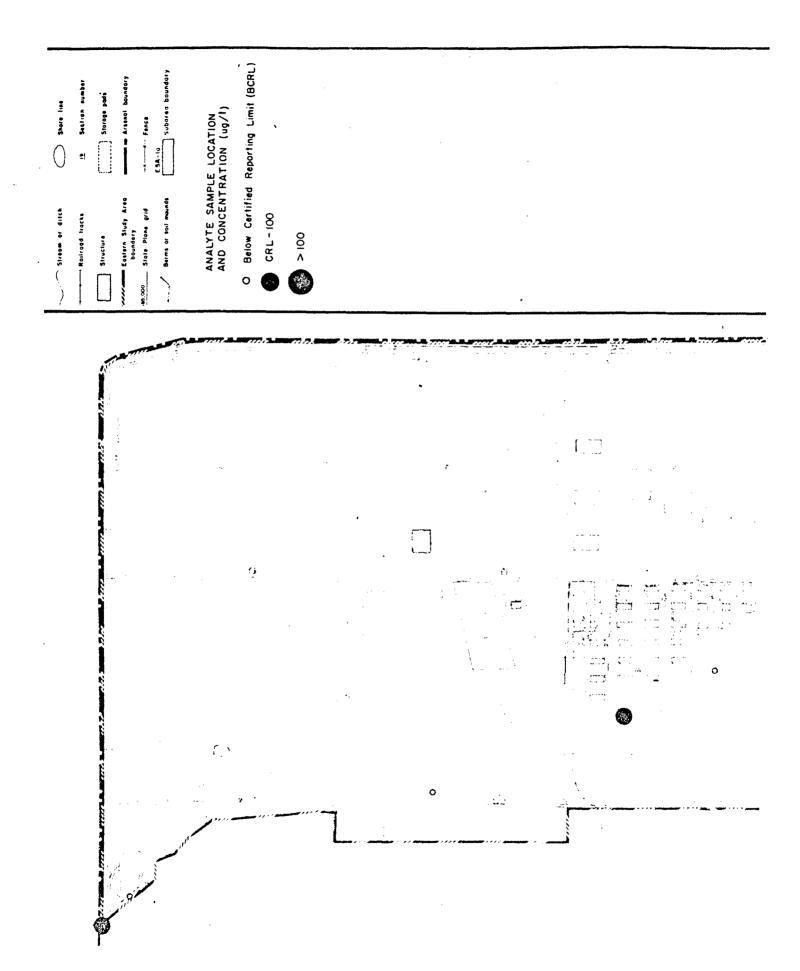
EASTERN STUDY AREA LOCATION AT ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL

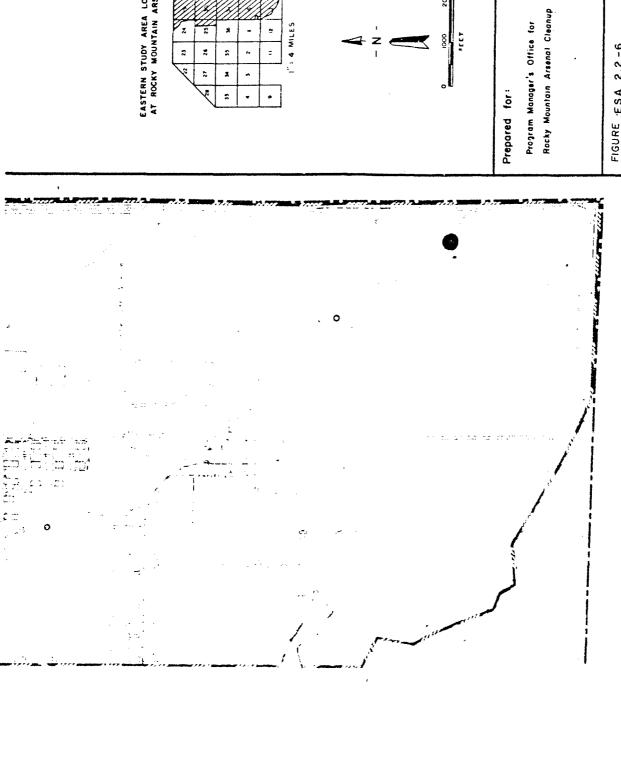


Organochlorine Pesticides in Surface Water

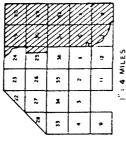
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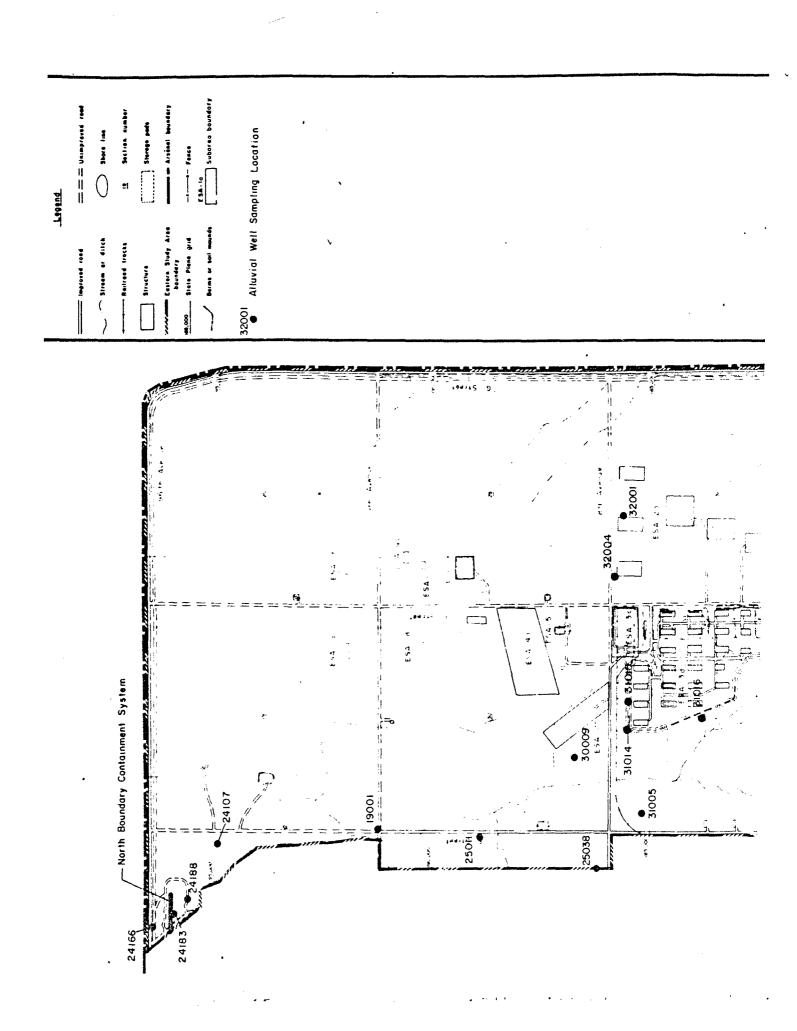


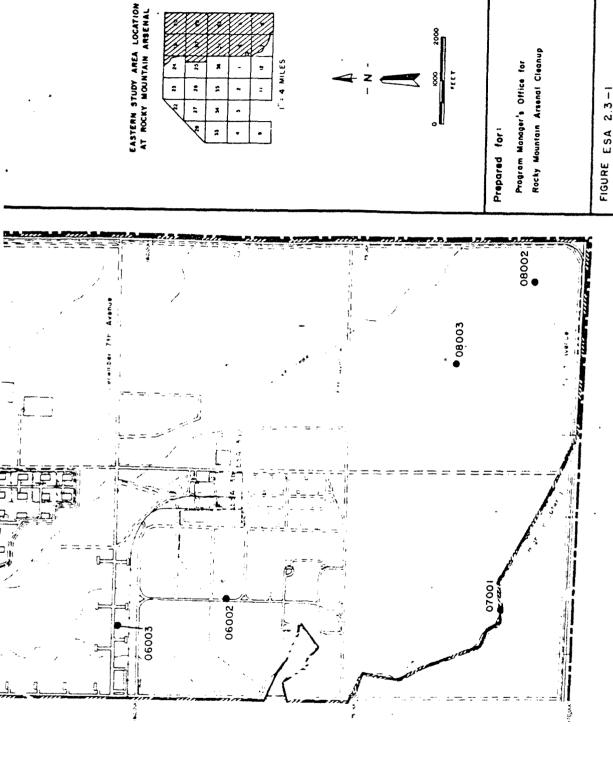


EASTERN STUDY AREA LOCATION AT ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL



ICP Metals in Surface Water FIGURE ESA 2.2-6





Alluvial Well Groundwater Sampling Locations in the Eastern Study Area FIGURE ESA 2.3-1

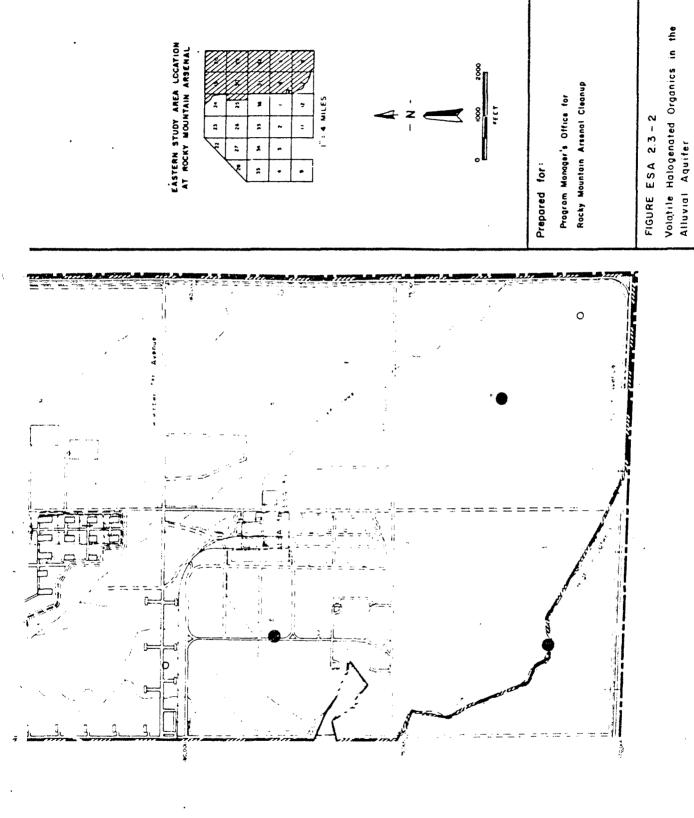
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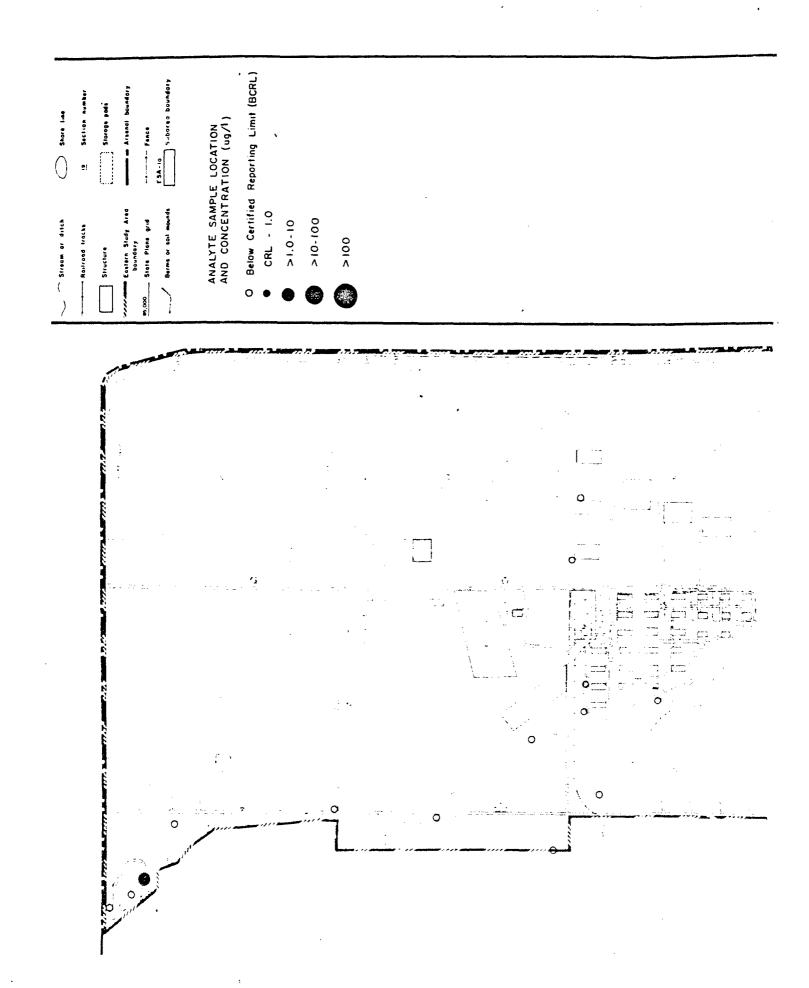
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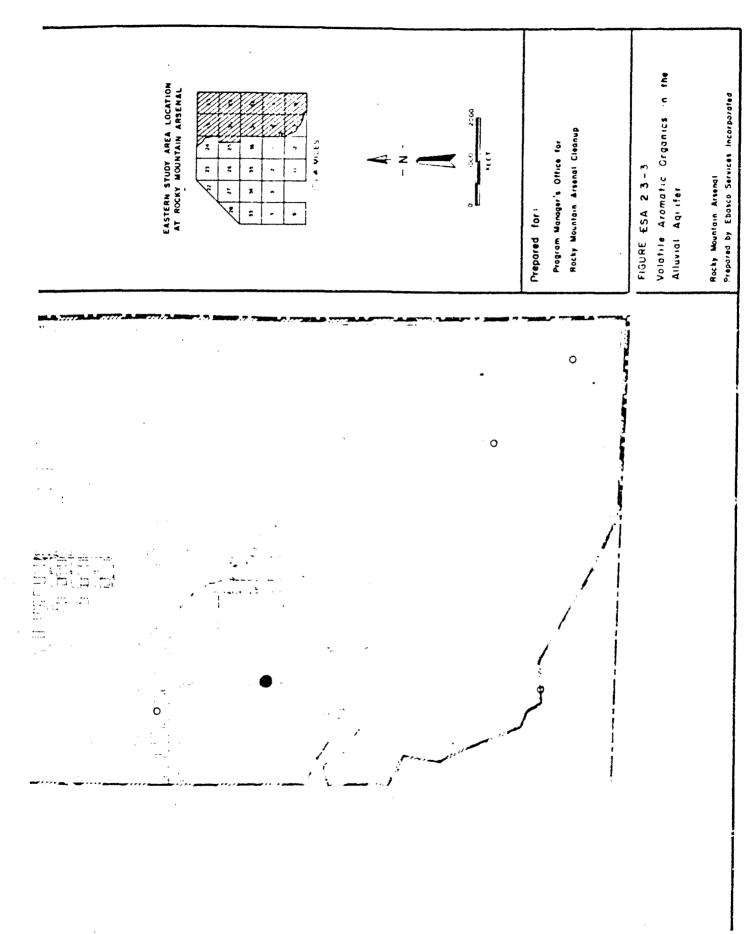
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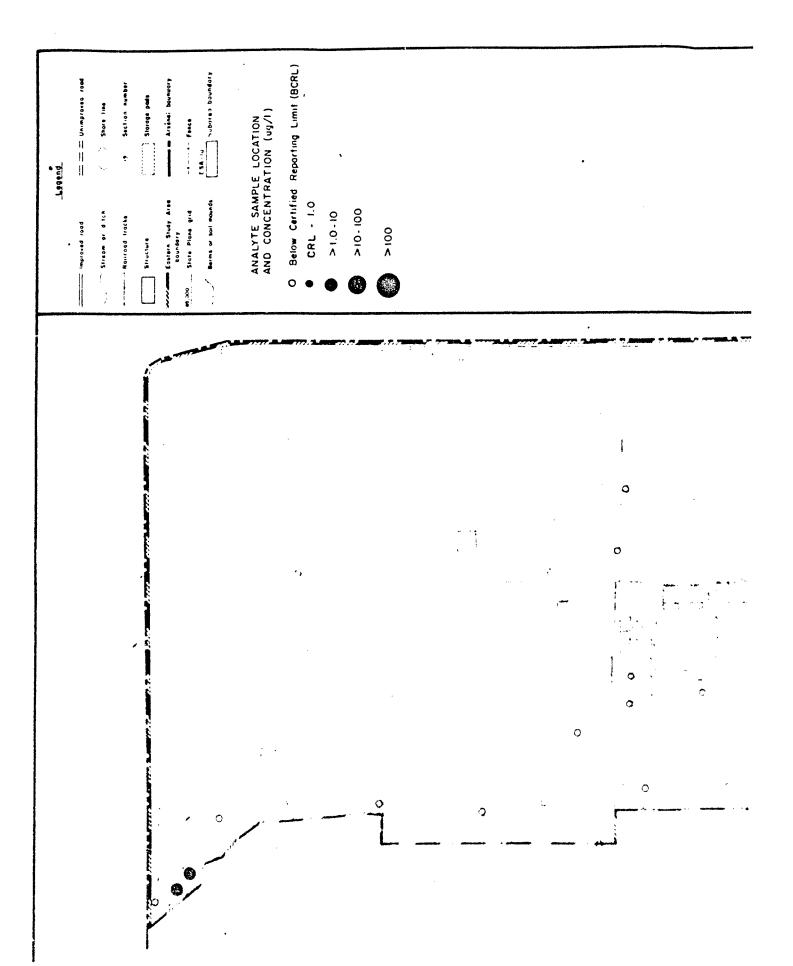
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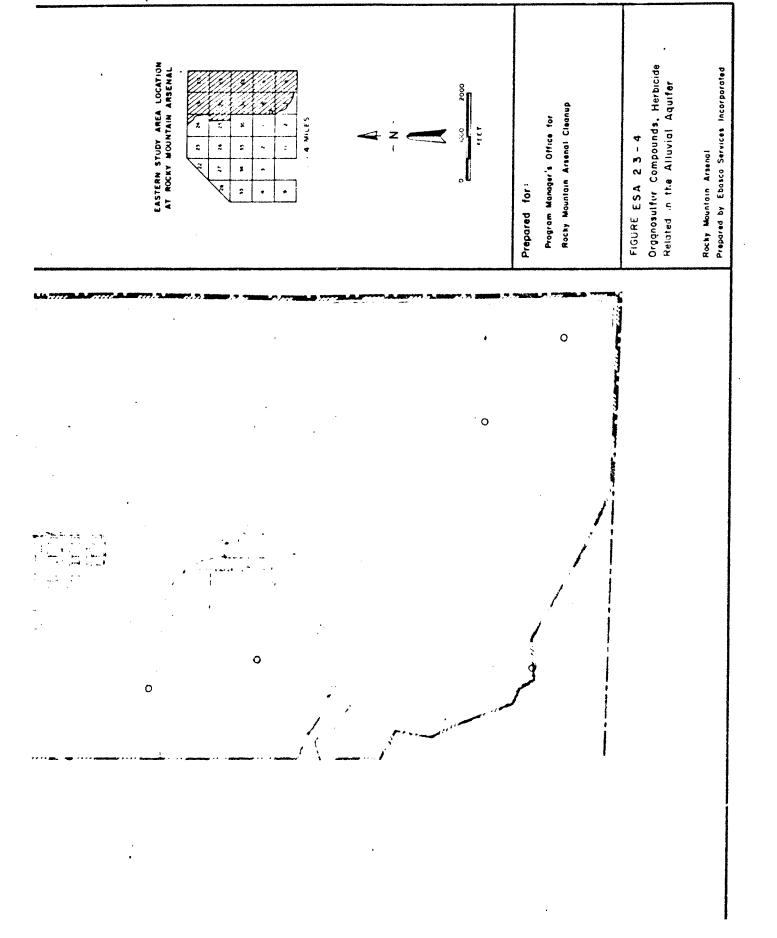
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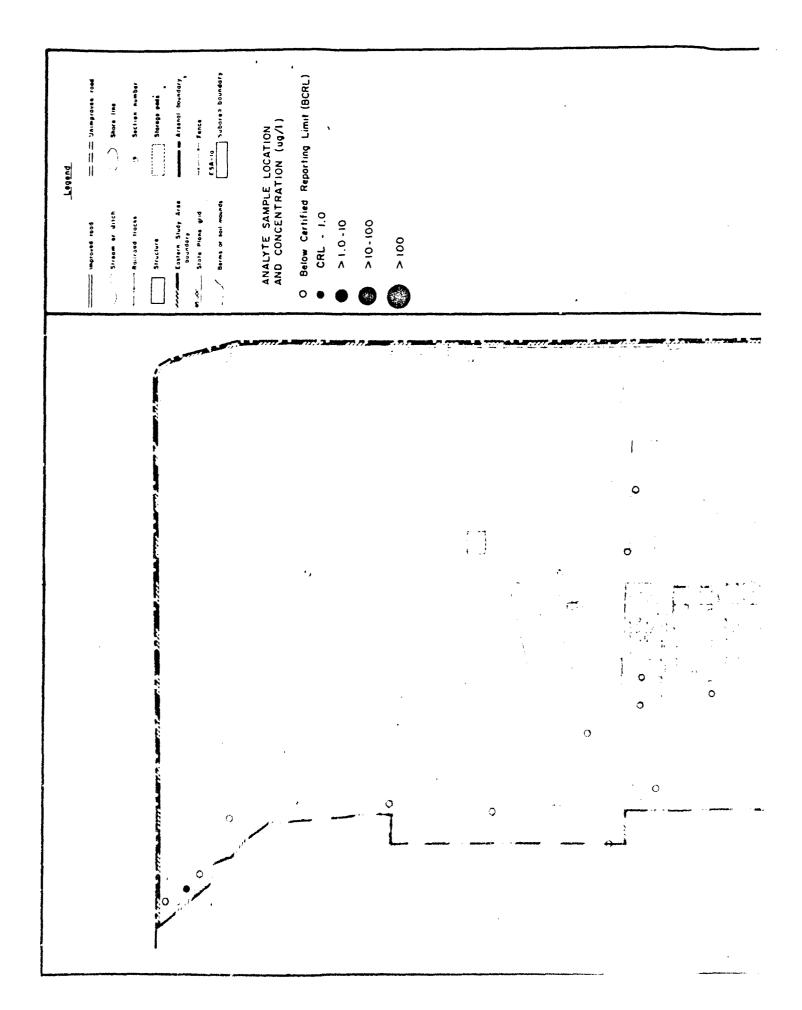


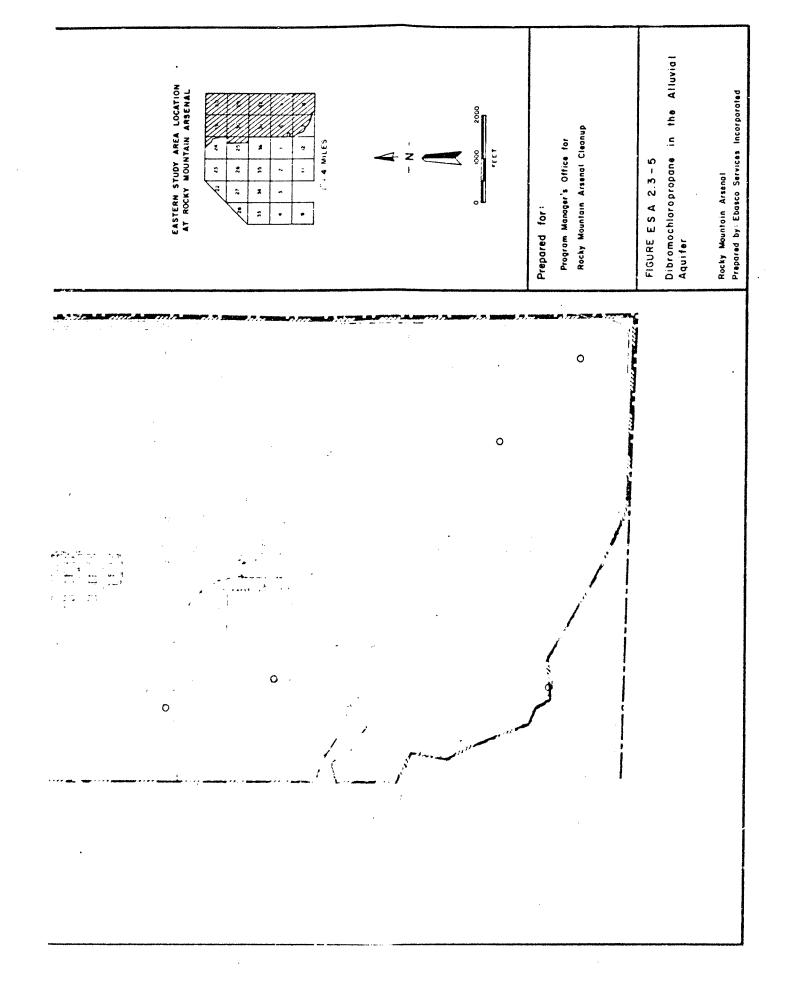


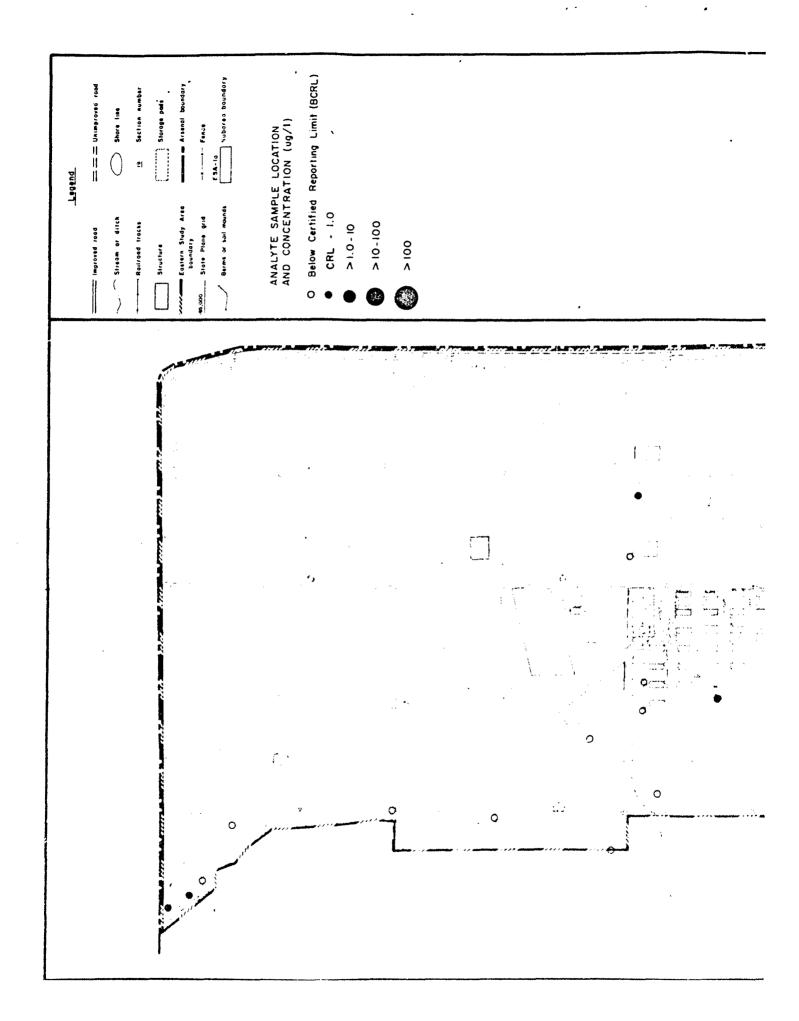


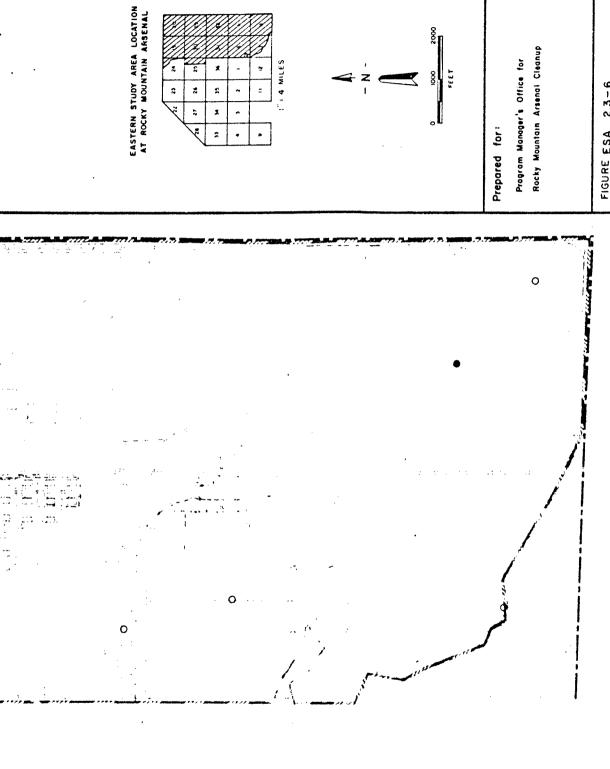




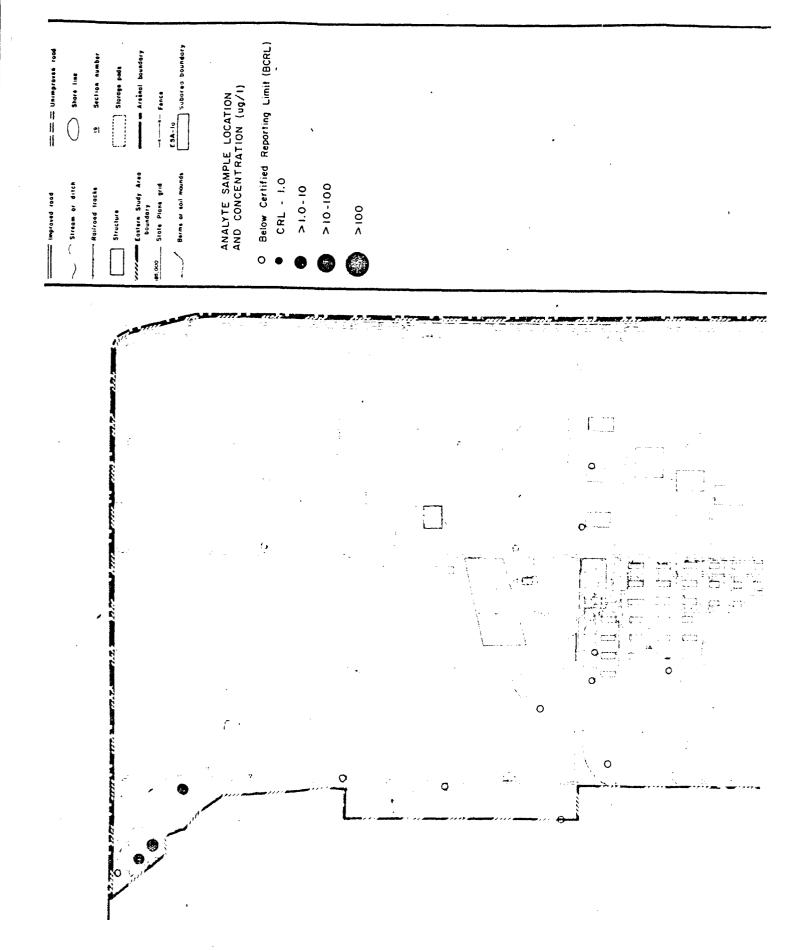


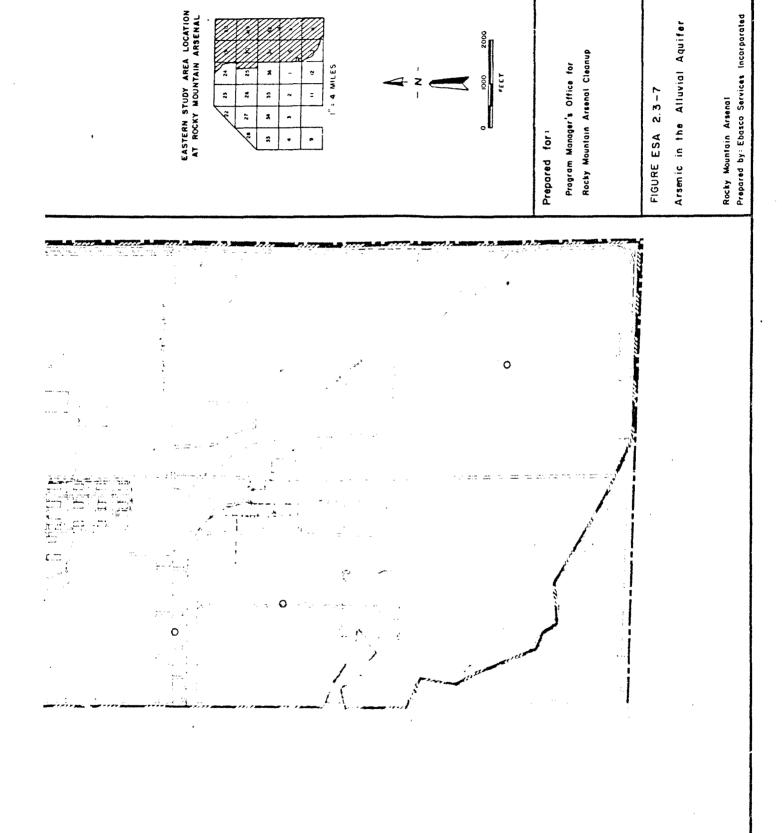




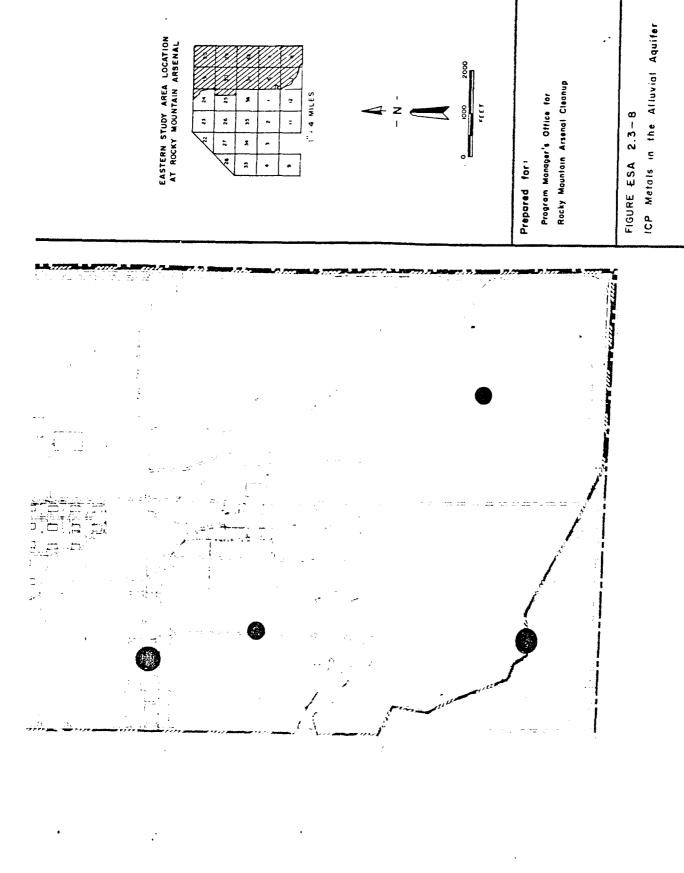


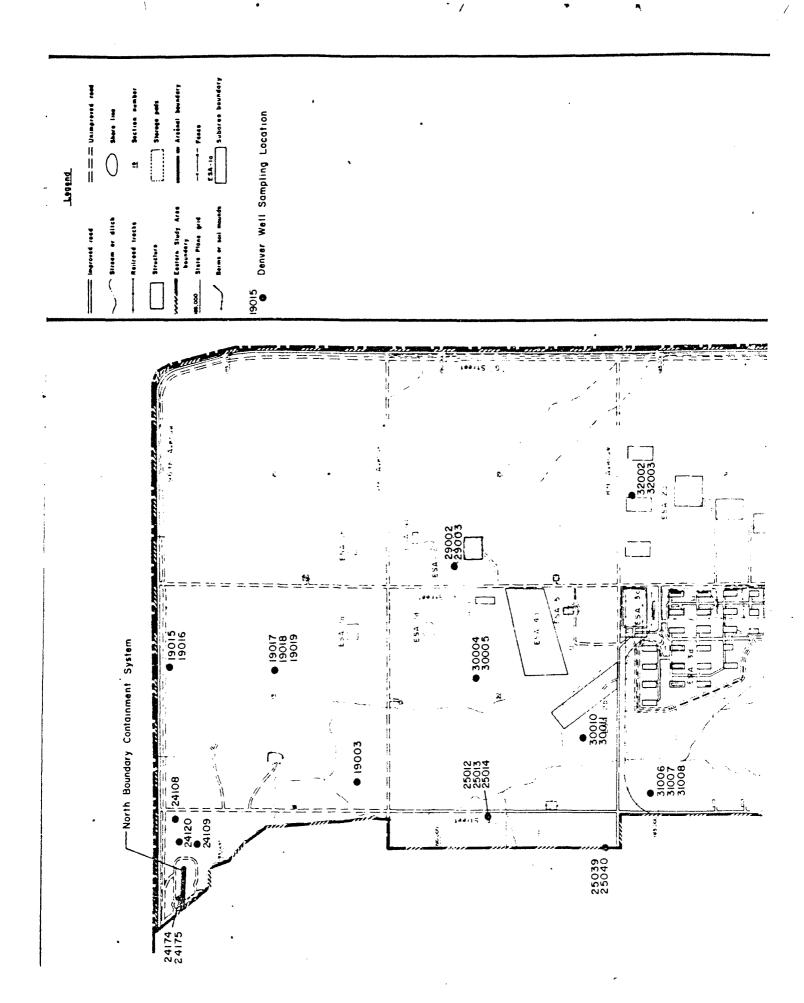
Organochlorine Pesticides in the Alluvial Aquifer FIGURE ESA 2.3-6

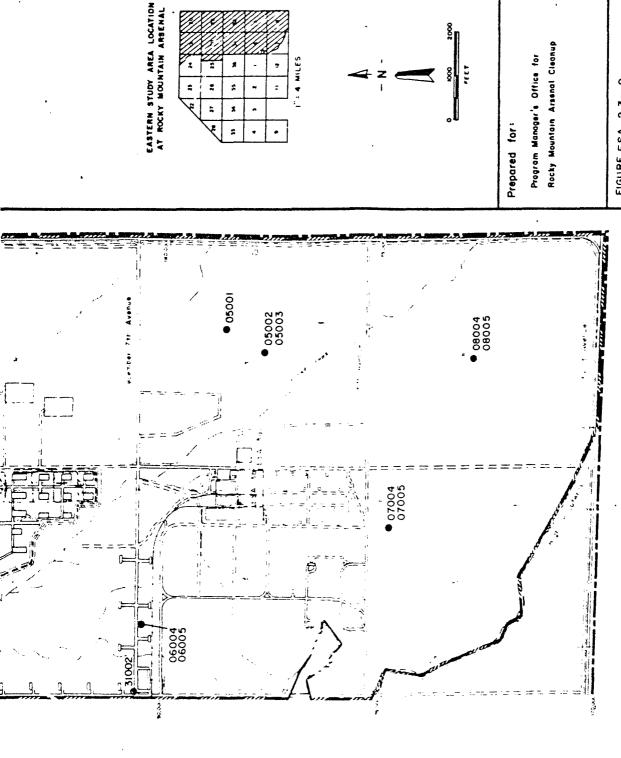




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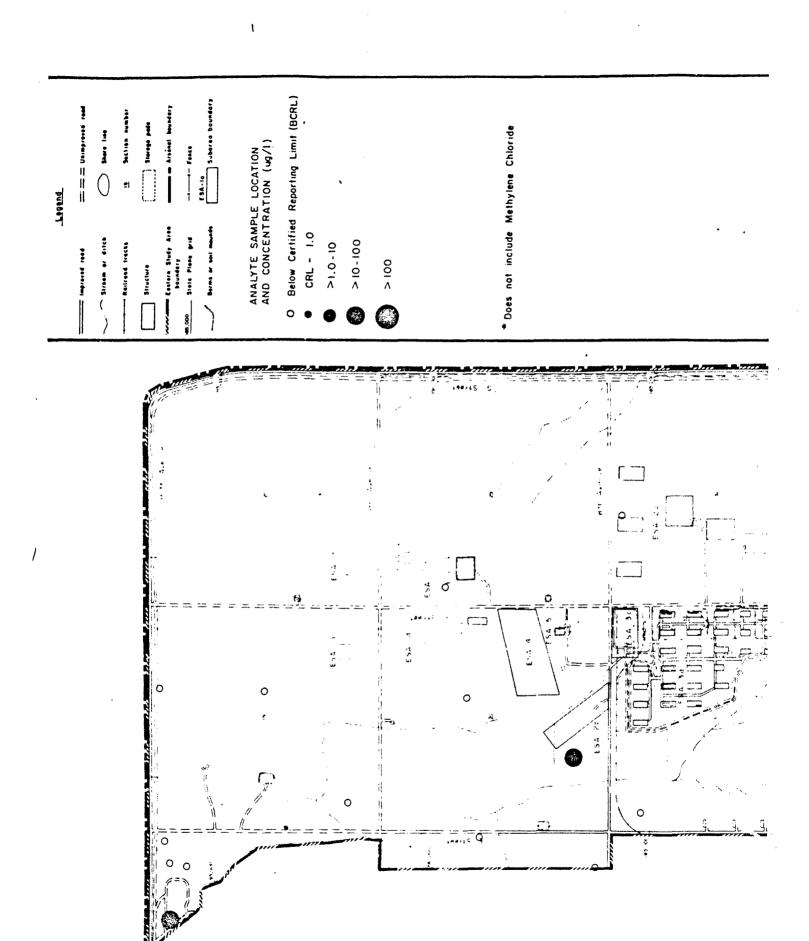


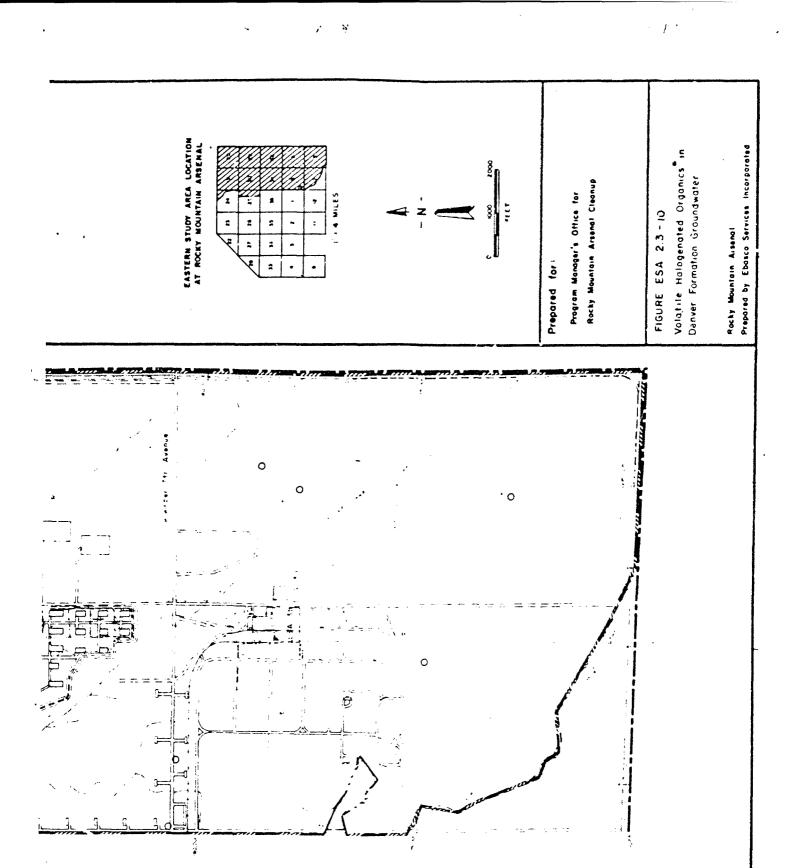


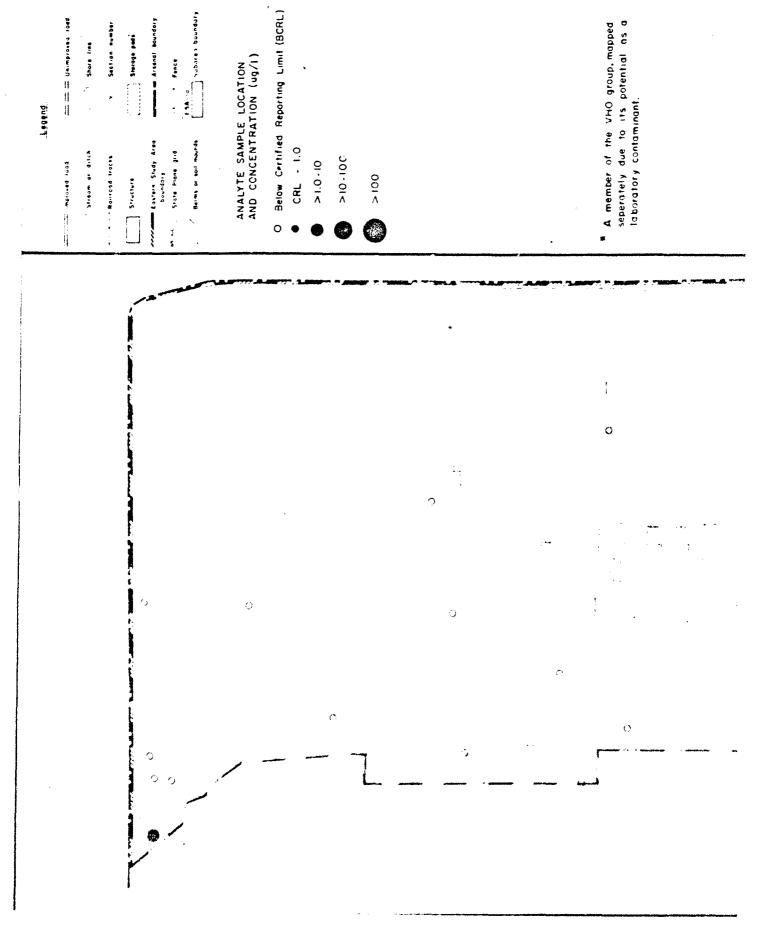


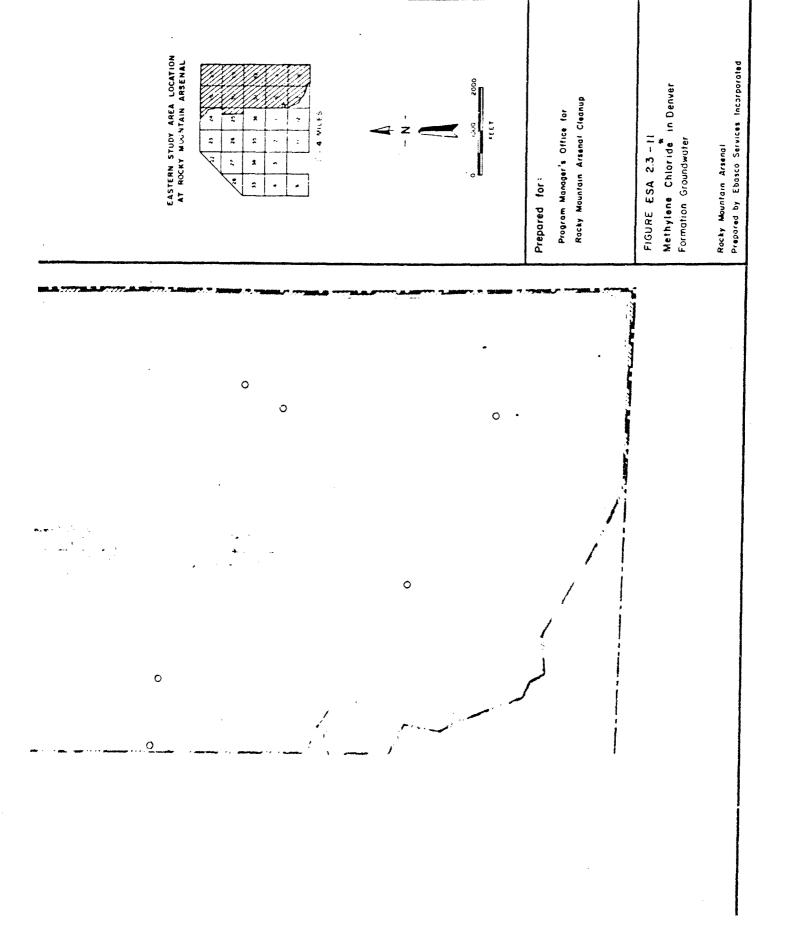
Rocky Mountain Arsenal Cleanup Program Manager's Office for

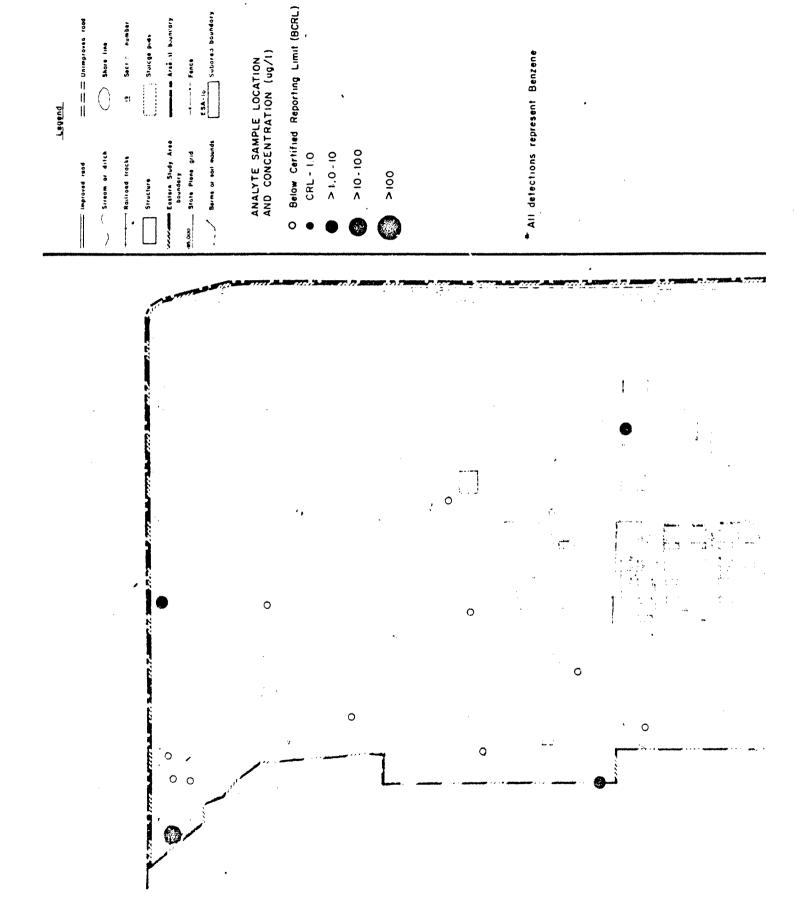
Denver Well Groundwater Sampling Locations in the Eastern Study Area FIGURE ESA 2.3 - 9











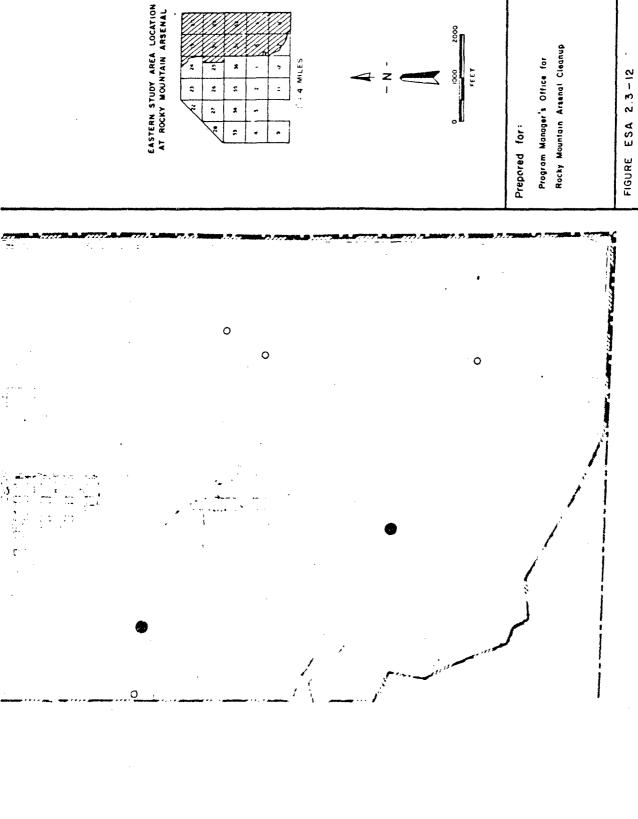
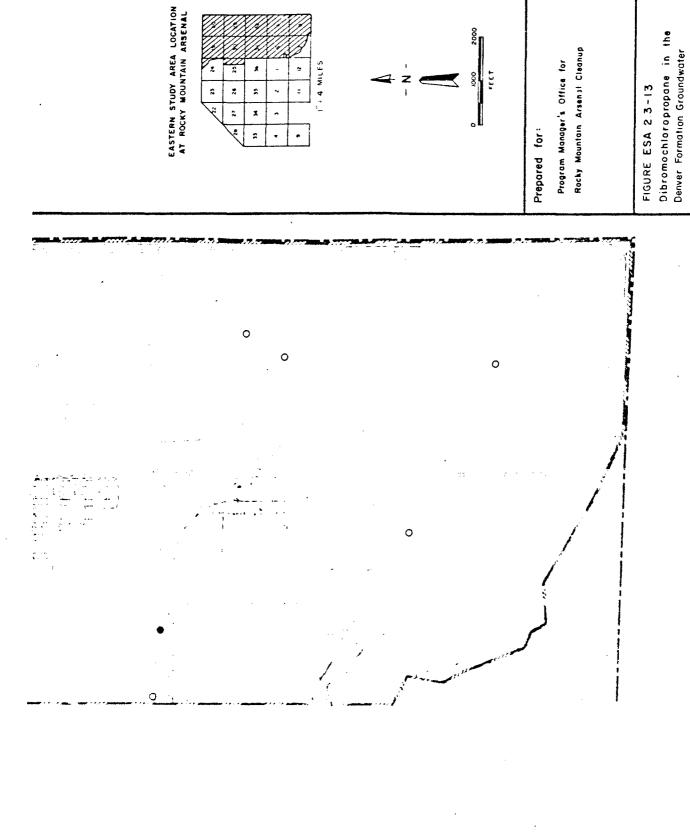


FIGURE ESA 2.3-12 '
Volgtile Aromatic Organics*in
Denver Formation Groundwater

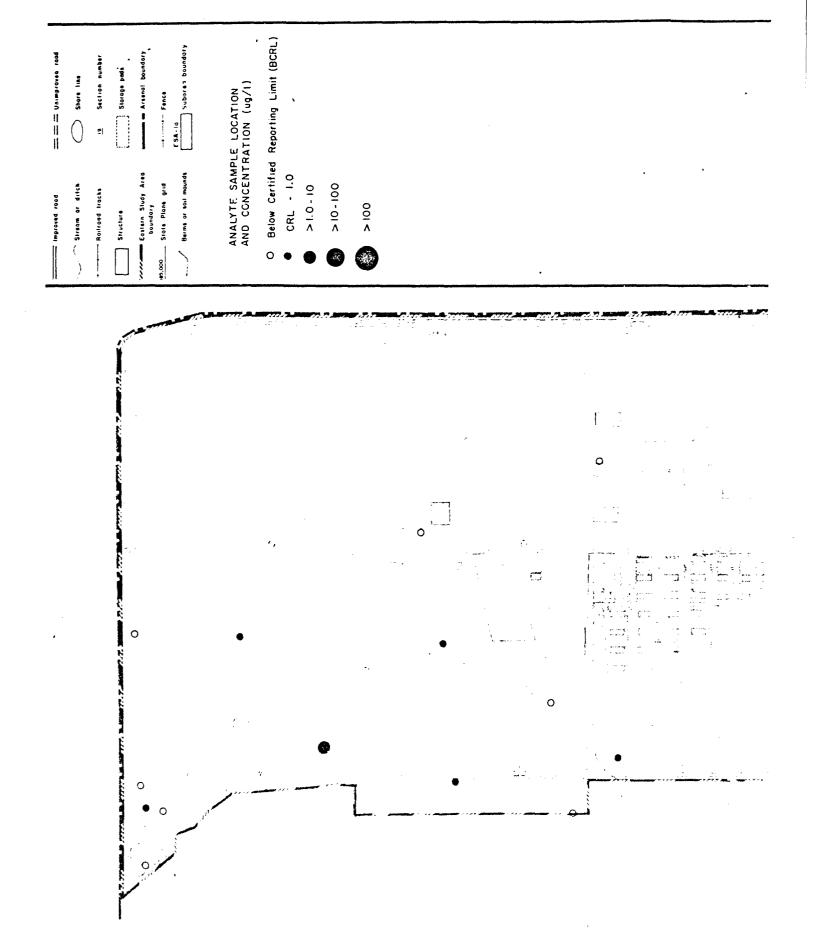
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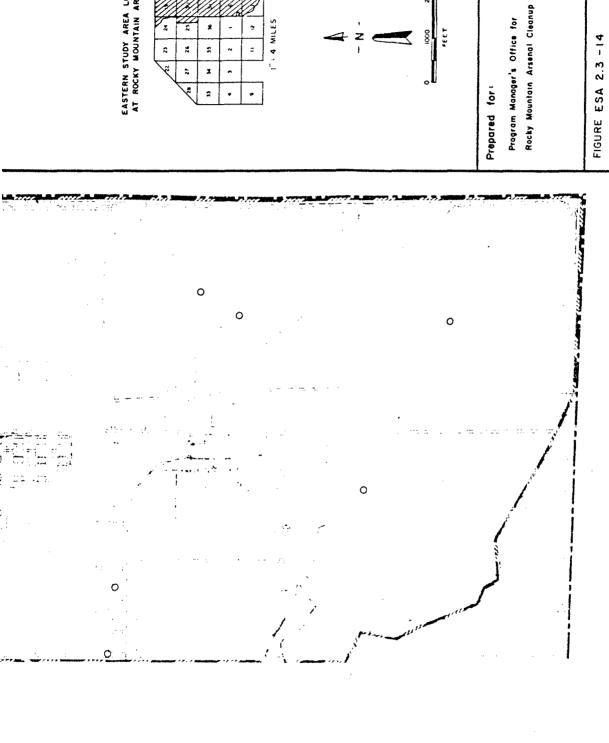
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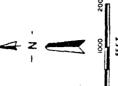
Rocky Mountain Arsenal





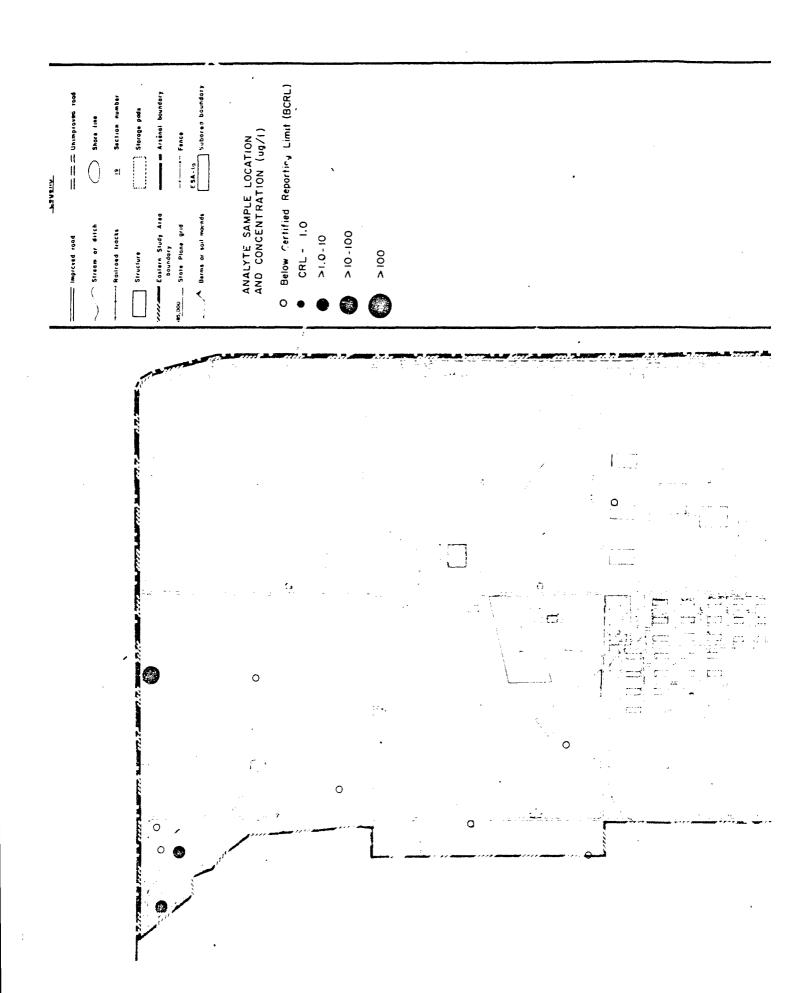
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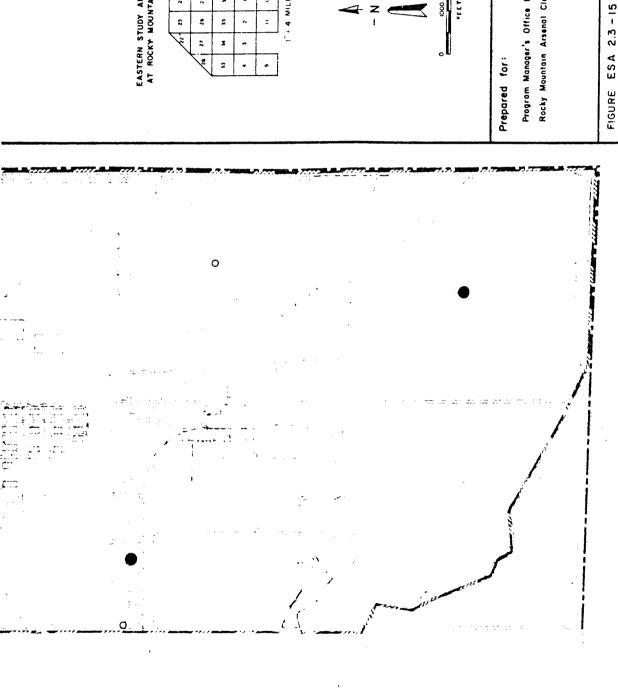




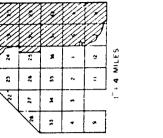
Program Manager's Office for

Organochlorine Pesticides in Denver Formation Groundwater





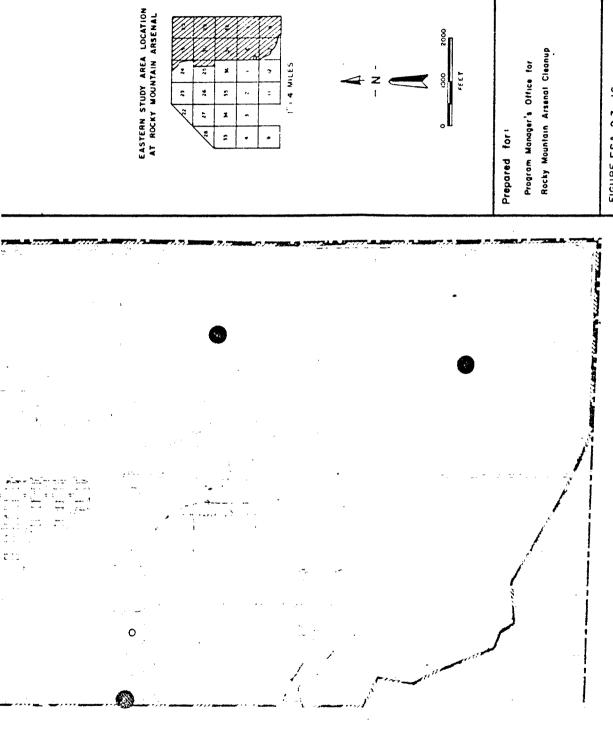
EASTERN STUDY AREA LOCATION AT ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL



Rocky Mountain Arsenal Cleanup Program Manager's Office for

Arsenic in Denver Formation Groundwater

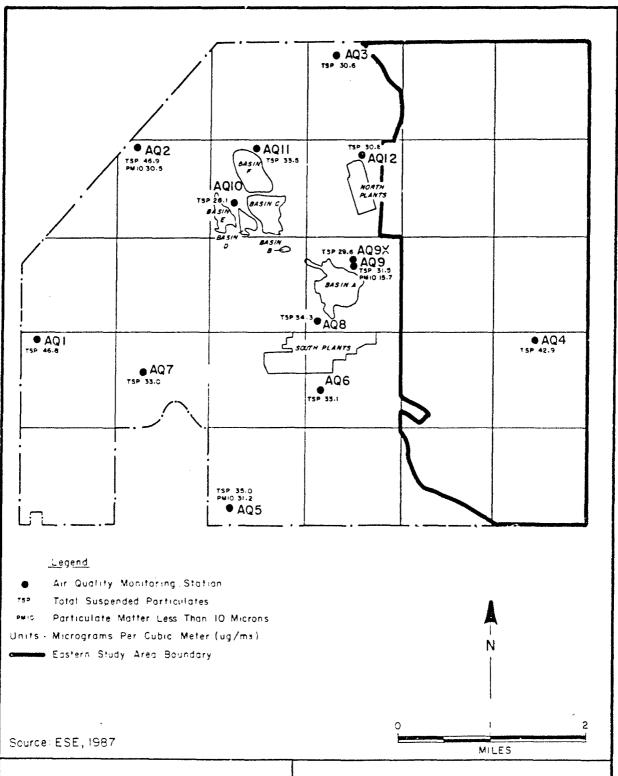
O Below Certified Reporting Limit (BCRL) FSA-10 Subares boundary THE THE UNIMPROVED FOOD 19 Settion number Storage pads Shore line ANALYTE SAMPLE LOCATION AND CONCENTRATION (ug/1) Pubban CRL-100



1" + 4 MILES •

Program Manager's Office for

FIGURE ESA 2.3-16 ICP Metals in Denver Formation Groundwater



Prepared for:

Program Manager's Office for Rocky Mountain Arsenal Cleanup

FIGURE ESA 2.5-1 Location of Air Sampling Stations in the Eastern Study Area

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